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DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

Important Decision on the McGarrahan Land Claim.

The Property Virtually Reverts to the United States.

Fate of Satanta and Big Tree Still in Doubt.

Decision of Mr. Boutwell in the Kentucky War Claims.

Trial of the Boylston Bank Robbers in Boston.

Interesting Intelligence from all Parts of the Country.

McGARRAHAN—NEW-IDRIA.

Synopsis of the Decision of the Secretary of the Interior—Both Claims Virtually Denied.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The McGARRAHAN case was finally and fully disposed of, so far as the Interior Department was concerned, today. As will be seen by the official statement of the decision, neither McGARRAHAN nor the New-Idria Company is adjudged to have a valid claim. Both parties now stand in just the same relation to the lands in dispute as does every other individual in the United States. Under the existing laws regulating mineral lands, each party can go on and secure so much as the law will allow to one person, acting within the law, since all the lands, according to the decision, belong to the United States, to be disposed of just as though no claims had ever been made for them. Secretary DELANO, in taking up the case, approached it as though it were a new one, whose merits had never been discussed, and it was a new case to him, as he had never previously examined it, or been associated with it in any way. His first step was to put each case upon its own ground, with a view to decide between the Government and each party, instead of between the two parties. He had a complete history of each case made up, embodying every fact concerning either which could be obtained. The investigation was the most thorough ever made of the case, and new and material evidence was discovered, and it is quite clear that the Government had as much, if not far more right to these valuable mineral lands than either of the claimants. The decision is no bar to either party claiming before Congress, and, in all probability, the fight will be resumed there. But this decision will introduce an element in the discussion not before much considered, and the same evidence which has determined the case now will have a chance to be examined by Congress, which will have to take the responsibility of a decision against the Government in favor of either party, if one is ever made.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—By the appended syllabus of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, rendered today, in the McGarrahan case, it will be seen that the claims of both McGARRAHAN and the New-Idria Company are rejected, and the property in dispute virtually reverts to the United States. This is understood to be a final disposition of the case under existing legislation, unless the New-Idria Company may be allowed to go on and perfect their proof as to so much of the property claimed as they may be rightfully entitled to under existing laws touching mineral lands.

In re. McGARRAHAN.—This was an application by McGARRAHAN to the Secretary of the Interior, requesting him to advise the President to direct that the certificate which had been written across the last page of the record of the patent Panoche Grande, by order of Secretary COX, to the effect that the patent had never been executed, should be erased and canceled. The Secretary held in accordance with the advice of Assistant Attorney-General SMITH, that the Secretary of the Interior had power to correct the record of a patent at any time before its delivery, so as to make it correspond with the facts; that the Secretary need not have personal knowledge of the facts, but might depend upon the statements and evidence of his trusted subordinates; that this power of correction extended to transactions that occurred prior to his accession into office provided they were then inchoate. That Secretary COX, having acted upon the subject, it was *res adjudicata*, and should not be reviewed or reversed even though he should differ with his predecessor, but that in fact he did not differ with him. That the weight of evidence showed that the patent to Panoche Grande was never executed by the President, and therefore he was obliged to decline to grant the prayer of McGARRAHAN.

In re New-Idria Mining Company.—The Secretary of the Interior, on the advice of Assistant Attorney-General SMITH, held that the application of this Company for a patent for 480 acres covering the New-Idria Quicksilver Mines, was irregular and defective, and should not be granted for the following reasons: It appeared that the survey had been made and approved, and the papers forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at the instigation of the company and against the express orders of the Interior Department, that Department having directed that all proceedings be stayed in accordance with a joint resolution that passed the House of Representatives April 1, 1867. There was no proof that the notice and diagram were such as were required by law. The application and advertisement did not agree in their description of the claims that had been assigned to the company. There was no proof that the members who composed the New Idria Company, or any of those who had assigned to them, were citizens of the United States or persons who had declared their intention to become such. The only evidence on this point was a certificate that they were a corporation, created under the laws of California, and that was held to be insufficient proof. The application asked for a patent of 480 acres, being a tract of 730 rods long and 130 wide. The Secretary held that this claim exceeded the amount that could be granted under section four of the act of July 26, 1866, which limited the grant to any association of persons to "not more than 300 feet."

BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY.

Trial of William A. Glover—Testimony of an Accomplice—Personal History of a Speculator.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—At the trial today of WILLIAM A. GLOVER, for connection with the Boylston Bank robbery, THOMAS H. PRATT testified in substance that he was with the firm of WILLIAM E. GRAY & SON, bankers, in New-York, in 1869; that he visited Boston with GLOVER shortly before the robbery, and in passing Boylston Bank GLOVER said to him, "That bank will catch hell pretty soon; I'm the boy who knows what is going on; there will be lively times around there one of these mornings." Witness and GLOVER soon after returned to New-York together, leaving a person known as DICK BROKER in Boston. PRATT continued his testimony as follows:

On the following Thursday, I received $10,000 in bonds, marked "Boylston Bank;" I saw GRAY the next day, and he agreed to take the bonds as soon as he could get the money; between $65,000 and $68,000 of these bonds were afterwards delivered to me for GRAY by either GLOVER or DICK BROKER before Dec. 17; they were brought at different times; I do not know how GLOVER got the bonds from BROKER, but I know that they made appointments to meet in various parts of the city at different times; I have seen BROKER hand GLOVER packages sometimes, and those same packages have been brought to me, and I have found always that they contained stolen bonds.

In the cross-examination, PRATT gave the following bit of personal history: In 1864, I went to Washington to accept a position in the Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department, and after being there about three years I left for New-York, to go into the speculating business in Wall-street, as I thought I could do a great deal better there; at that time I had about $7,000 or $8,000 capital; my speculations were confined to gold and Government bonds; a short time before I left my situation in Washington, I went to Chicago and speculated in grain there, and only left there because my leave of absence had expired; GRAY engaged me as his confidential clerk, and I attended to his private business, such as the buying of stolen bonds; this was in 1869; I was never in business with GRAY; he gave me $2,000 a year and what profit he made on $25,000 that was put into a certain speculation; the first business I performed for Mr. GRAY was to go between him and stolen bond-dealers, some of whom I knew through a man named BRATTEN; I fully understood when I engaged myself what my duties were to be; I had no commission from GRAY on stolen bonds; the only commission I ever received on this kind of property was from GLOVER.

KENTUCKY'S WAR ACCOUNT.

Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury—He has no Authority to Pay the Claim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary BOUTWELL today issued the following opinion in the matter of the claim of the State of Kentucky for reimbursement of the sum of $525,258 72, paid to the State militia for services rendered during the years 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1871.

The claim was filed in 1866, and it is made under the provisions of an act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States, approved July 27, 1861. Secretary CHASE when providing for the execution of this act, prescribed a series of rules, the second of which is in these words: "It is only for expenditures on account of troops, officers or men, that have been or may be mustered and received into or actually employed in the service of the United States, that reimbursements will be made. Organizations raised or attempted to be raised but not mustered and received into nor actually employed in this service, will not be recognized by any reimbursement to be made by the United States of expenses incurred in organizing, equipping and maintaining troops for State purposes, or home guards, whether called out by the State or other local authority, unless such troops were called out and such expenditure incurred, at the request, or under the authority of the President or Secretary of War. It is not contended that the troops, for whom reimbursement is asked, were ever mustered into the service of the United States, nor is it contended they were called out at the request or under the authority of the President or Secretary of War. Upon these facts the rule quoted is a bar to the claim. It is, however, sought to bring the claim within the rule, and in support of this effort special reference is made to the certificate of Gen. STONEMAN, the communications of Gen. VINCENT, and the approval of the Secretary of War. The certificate of Gen. SHERMAN is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1871.

I certify that prior to the beginning of the Atlanta campaign I sent for Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, to come to me in Nashville, and in May or April, 1864, revealed to him the plans and purposes of the campaign, and that I expected him as the Executive of Kentucky, to guard and protect our lines of supply, all of which came through Kentucky, and to guard against raids or invasions from the East or West. He expressed his perfect willingness to do so, and on the whole our lines were protected, and our success was thereby encouraged and insured. My route, as is well known, was to Savannah, Ga., and thence to Washington, D. C., so that I did not again see Gov. BRAMLETTE till the war was over, and I was never able to ascertain how or in what manner he disposed of the State militia to the end proposed, but I do regard his efforts as meritorious to the cause of the United States in a high degree.

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Gen. THOS. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Army, in his communication dated 30th June, 1871, after enumerating various documents filed in the case, recommends that the troops be recognized as having been actually employed in the service of the United States, that recognition being deemed necessary by the Treasury Department, in order that the claim may be allowed under the act of July 27, 1861, to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States. On the same day the recommendation of Gen. VINCENT is approved without comment by the Secretary of War. The claimants offer as a precedent the order of Secretary STANTON of July 9, 1867, whereby he recognized certain troops who had been called into service in Kentucky in 1861. There is, however, a manifest difference between the two cases. The troops whose services were recognized by Secretary STANTON were called into the service of the United States by Gen. NELSON, who was then an officer of the United States, commanding under the President and subject to the directions of the Secretary of War. Upon a well-understood principle it was competent for the Secretary of War or the President to recognize these troops as having been called into the service by proper authority, although neither the President nor Secretary of War knew of the call until after it was made. The order of Secretary STANTON was specific. It met the points at issue and placed the troops called out by Gen. NELSON, within the second rule of Secretary CHASE, before quoted. It is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1867.

It appears from the official reports of Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, that on the 15th of September, 1861, the Home Guards had been called out by Gen. NELSON, and were then in the actual employment of the United States, and on duty as troops of the United States, and were continued on duty, and were employed by Gen. THOMAS. There appears to be in the War Department no written or official evidence of authority granted by the President or Secretary of War, Gen. CAMERON, to Gen. NELSON, for calling out these troops; but the legal presumption is, under the special circumstances then existing, that proper authority was given. This Department is, therefore, of opinion, that the Home Guards mentioned were actually employed in the service of the United States, under proper and loyal authority, and should be regarded as such by the accounting officers of the Government.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

In the case under consideration the troops were not called into service by authority of the President, or of the Secretary of War, or by any officer of the regular or volunteer Army of the United States; but they were in the service of the State of Kentucky, by State authority, under officers appointed by the State; and as far as is shown by the evidence, they were never attached to the command of any officer of the Army of the United States. It appears, however, to be true, as stated by Gov. BRAMLETTE and by Gen. LINDSAY, the Adjutant-General of Kentucky, that during the period mentioned the troops acted in concert with the United States forces, and regarded the orders of United States officers. Gen. LINDSAY in his affidavit of July 12, 1870, says the troops referred to were directed in every way to co-operate with United States troops, and to obey and carry out all orders and instructions given to them by United States officers. A considerable portion of the service for which reimbursement is asked was performed after the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON, and the mustering out of the troops was by State authority and at various times from the 10th of January, 1865, to the 23d of October of the same year. Adjt.-Gen. LINDSAY says that they were kept in the service until those dates, owing to the unsettled condition of the country and the presence of armed bands of guerrillas, bushwhackers and other outlaws; that the service of said troops was regarded as essential to the peace and safety of the State, and they were mustered out of service as early as it was considered prudent to disband them. The act of July 27, 1861, has received a legislative construction by the act approved July 17, 1862, (12 Stat., page 600,) entitled "An Act to allow and pay to the State of Missouri the amount of money expended by said State in the arming and paying of troops employed in the suppression of insurrection against the laws of the United States." In that act provision is made for an allowance to the State of Missouri for all sums of money expended by said State in the arming, equipping, subsisting and paying of troops organized under the ordinances of the Convention of said State, passed during the year 1861, and employed in concert with the Federal authorities in suppressing insurrection against the United States and enforcing the laws thereof. An act approved April 17, 1866, 14th Stat., page 38, entitled An Act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion, authorizes the Commissioners appointed to ascertain the amount of money expended by the State of Missouri, allowing only for disbursements made and amounts assumed by the State for enrolling, equipping, subsisting and paying such troops as were called into service by the Governor at the request of the United States Department Commander commanding the district in which Missouri may at the time have been included. The statute first referred to proceeds upon the theory that the State troops employed to act in concert with the United States troops could not be paid under the act of July, 1861, and the statute of April 17, 1866, is equivalent to a declaration that the troops called into the service by the Governor, though at the request of the United States Department Commander, could not be recognized under the act of July 27, 1861. The propriety and legality of the rule made by Secretary CHASE has thus been recognized, and affirmed by subsequent legislation. Gen. HEWITT, agent for the State of Kentucky, in his written argument, filed in the case, admits that the Secretary of the Treasury in recognizing the claim must declare in effect that the second rule of Secretary CHASE, as already quoted, is invalid as being contrary to law. Gen. HEWITT, referring to the second rule, uses this language: "The Treasury Department could make no rule to limit or restrict the operation of this act by requiring evidence of the performance of other conditions. The second rule adopted under it must be construed by it, and if repugnant to it the law prevails. The first clause of the rule conformed to the law, it authorized the payment of expenditures on account of troops actually employed in the service of the United States, but the first clause does not, for nothing in the law requires that the troops should have been called out, and the expenditures incurred at the request or under the authority of the President or Secretary of War.

The Secretary says: I agree that the claim cannot be paid if the second rule referred to is observed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but I do not admit that the rule in question was contrary to law, or that it limited unreasonably the scope of the statute. There are, however, two other sufficient answers to the suggestion—one is that the present Secretary of the Treasury would not be justified in setting aside a rule of his predecessor unless reasons requiring it are imperative, and secondly the rules were prepared and made known to the country before any considerable expenses were incurred by the several States and long before the expenses were incurred, which are the basis of the claim under consideration. The State of Kentucky therefore, in common with other States, had knowledge of the rules by which the department would be governed in passing upon such claims as might be presented for the services of troops employed in suppressing the insurrection. These considerations, taken in connection with the fact that Congress, on two occasions, has given a legislative construction to the act of 1861, consistent with the rules then established by Secretary CHASE, leave no ground on which this claim can be paid without the specific authority of Congress. It is also suggested in the argument of Gen. HEWITT, that, inasmuch as the claim has been passed by the accounting officer, the Secretary of the Treasury has no discretion in the matter, and that it is his duty to sign the warrant and to allow the payment to be made, whether or not such payment is approved by his own judgment. This theory of the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury cannot be admitted. Every Secretary of the Treasury, as I am informed, has practically recognized it to be his duty to pass upon all claims, as far as they are brought to his notice; and in no instance, in the history of the Government, has this power on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury been waived. Such is my conviction of the necessity for its occasional exercise, that I shall do nothing calculated to impair the authority of the Department in this particular. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. HARTLEY, signed the warrant, on June 30, at the urgent request of the agent of the State of Kentucky, for the purpose, as I am informed by Mr. HARTLEY, of giving to the State the benefit of the appropriation, which ceased to be available on June 30, and upon the express understanding, which was, in fact, carried into effect, that the warrant was to be held in the Department subject to the final decision of the Secretary of the Treasury. After careful consideration, I am of opinion that the act of July 21, 1861, does not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of the State of Kentucky.

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE INDIANS.

Fate of Satanta and Big Tree Still Undecided—Sioux Unfriendliness Denied.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Indian Agent TATUM, in a letter dated July 22 from the Kiowa Agency, Indian Territory, says: "I have been informed by the Judge of Jacksboro that SATANTA and BIG TREE have been sentenced to be hanged on the 1st of September. He wrote me that he would write to the Governor and request to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment, which he thought would be done. The Kiowa Indians have not come in yet, or made any demonstration that I have heard of. They are camped on the North Fork of Red River, near the mouth of McClellan Creek, in Texas."

A telegram dated Fort Sarame, July 30, addressed to the Indian Office, says the Sioux of this post are now more friendly to the whites, or better satisfied with the acts of the Government. The stories in the Press to the contrary are perfectly groundless and absolutely false. Signed by J. W. WAM, Special Indian Agent, and E. W. CRITTENDEN, Fifth Cavalry.

Camp Grant Selected for the Rendezvous of the Apaches—Friendly Disposition of the Sioux.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—VINCENT COLYER has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior that he has selected Camp Grant as the place for meeting such of the Apaches as may come in to receive the protection of the Government, and has requested the Secretary to notify the War Department accordingly, so that the latter may telegraph the proper officers, and to direct runners to be sent out to notify the Apaches of the arrangement.

J. A. VIALL, Superintendent of Indians for Montana, under date of Helena, July 17, transmits to the Indian Bureau a copy of a letter of Special Agent SIMMONS, giving particulars of the death of STANDING BUFFALO, Chief of the band of Santee Sioux, on Milk River. He went to war, courting death, because he was resolved to maintain peace with the whites, and abide faithfully by the terms he had made with the agent. He was unable to control the Santees and some of his own warriors, and to prevent them violating the compact. The Sioux Indians will not leave the Milk River country. They prefer it, not only on account of the game, but also on account of its being so remote from a white settlement. They express their sincere desire to remain at peace and to be fed and treated the same as others well disposed are treated by the Government. Their large numbers and the difficulty of communication with Fort Browning, being sixteen miles from a Post-office, necessitate some prompt and decided action on the part of the Government. In addition to the 2,500 Santees in the immediate vicinity of the Milk River Agency, there are some 500 lodges of Yanctons, Cut Heads and others encamped forty miles below the Agency; and between the mouths of Milk River and Yellowstone River is SITTING BULL'S tribe of Sioux, supposed to number 1,000 lodges. Supplies to the amount of $15,963 have been sent to Milk River for the Sioux, and Mr. VIALL has given Special Agent SIMMONS instructions to issue them in the most limited and economical manner possible. He deems this matter of such urgent importance that he requests instructions by telegraph as to what provision is to be made for these Indians, and also recommends that a supply of blankets and other useful articles be furnished them for their benefit the coming Winter. He fully indorses Special Agent SIMMONS' opinion that these Sioux desire to be peaceable and friendly, and will remain so if judiciously managed and cared for by the Department.

Outrages by the Piegans—Canada the Base of Operations.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—A letter from Fort Benton to the Montana *Herald*, dated July 18, says, an express from Cow Island, under charge of a man named COURTNEY, was attacked by Piegan Indians on July 16, and robbed of all valuables, and what could not be carried off was burned. A few days previous they sacked a post fifty miles below Fort Benton and tore down the stockade to raft themselves across the river. They have stolen every horse at Camp Cook and shot a man named CENIX. Every place on the river between Benton and Cow Island has been pillaged and destroyed. Their main camp is now across the line on British territory, from which they make incursions upon our settlements. They declare an intention to clean the whites out this Winter. The Sioux are raiding on the Crows, and last week the Crows killed sixteen Sioux on the Upper Indith River. The Gros Ventres have moved up the Marias River. The Crowsnez, Peroes and Ventres say the Sioux will conquer their country this Winter, and hence they are anxious to make peace with the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes for their own safety.

Longfellow and Kingfisher to Run Again at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—A bet of $10,000 a side, between the owners of *Longfellow* and *Kingfisher*, was made here today, in the four-mile race which takes place at the August meeting, commencing on the 16th. Both horses are in training here and doing well.

THE NATHAN MURDERER

William Forrester Finally Traced to Scotland.

How the Detectives Tracked Him—Their Confidence that They Will Yet Capture Him—His Precise Whereabouts Unknown.

It is now over a year since Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN was cruelly murdered in his own house, and the recollection of the dire event has well nigh faded from the minds of New-Yorkers, so often and terribly satiated with tales of human suffering. But the silent watchers of wrong-doers and never-tiring searchers for them, have never left the trail of the man who was suspected of having perpetrated the foul deed. From the moment suspicion first lit upon him, until the present, the man has been followed with unrelenting zeal.

Our readers no doubt remember well the first time that the name of WILLIAM FORRESTER was given to them in these columns. Copies of his photograph were sent broadcast through the Union, Canada, and many countries of the Old World. He hid himself out West during last Fall, moving from place to place rapidly, to avoid the sleuth-hounds of the law, who were ever close upon his trail. From town to village, and from village to town, he went, until, like EUGENE SUE'S Wandering Jew, "the sun scarce shone twice upon him in the same province." He had many other crimes to answer for, besides the Nathan murder. ALLAN PINKERTON "wanted him" to serve out an unexpired term of thirteen years' imprisonment in Illinois, and for a murder he had committed before. The dread of confinement for so long a term of years alone was enough to keep him moving ever. At last PINKERTON'S detectives in the North, West and South, aided by the regular scouts of outraged justice got between him and the mountains, plains and other approaches to that haven where outlaws find oblivion—the far West—and gradually closed in around him. The Atlantic coast, except in the neighborhood of the Gulf, was likewise narrowly watched, and his case seemed hopeless.

At last, about seven months ago, almost exhausted and in the depths of abject despair, FORRESTER reached Galveston in disguise, the detectives right on his heels. No time was to be lost. Delay would be fatal. A bold dash alone could save him, and this he made. Leaving his hiding place, he shipped on board a vessel short of hands and bound to Great Britain. She sailed from the harbor just in time to elude the officers of Mr. PINKERTON, and the hunted man made good his escape. For some time after the trail was lost in the waters of the deep, until by one of those secret agencies only known to the professional thief-taker, it was clearly ascertained that the absconded FORRESTER was in Scotland. Here he had been born, and his parents still resided on the old farm, long deserted by the criminal. To its vicinity he was believed to have gone, with what feelings or hope can hardly be imagined. PINKERTON followed, determined to bring him back. His departure was announced about six months ago, when it was said that Mr. ALLEN PINKERTON, chief of the Detective Bureau bearing his name, had gone to seek health among the heather upon his native hills in Scotland. The health he sought was that of justice, which would have been greatly benefited by the capture of the notorious FORRESTER. But he has returned, after his long search, unsuccessful. He arrived here about three weeks ago, and is at present in Chicago.

Being in possession of the foregoing facts, the TIMES yesterday dispatched a reporter to the New-York branch of this Bureau, and he had an interview with H. W. DAVIES, the Superintendent. That gentleman very courteously conversed on the topic, and corroborated the statement. He also said, after mentioning the return from Europe of Mr. PINKERTON, whom, by the way, he had not seen since, that FORRESTER is yet in Scotland, hiding from the agents who are on the alert to seize him. This Bureau, continued he, is in direct communication with the Police and authorities on the other side of the ocean, and although the fugitive may, for a time, elude their vigilance, in the end he must be caught. Mr. PINKERTON, he said, laid his plans carefully for the capture; but they have thus far been without a great result. The man, however, is shut up within the area of Britain—a much smaller field to operate in than the North American Continent is. The understanding between PINKERTON'S people and the New-York Police is that if the former catch FORRESTER, the latter will have him tried upon the Nathan murder charge. If he be acquitted of this crime, the Police will turn him over to PINKERTON, who will send him back to serve out his thirteen years in the prison.

"This," said Mr. DAVIES, "is what FORRESTER hates to do, and to avoid which he would take any chances. If he were to be in this room with us now, I know the man's character so well, that I believe he would attempt to get out, even though I leveled a revolver at his head. He would prefer death to imprisonment. When he is run down, take my word for it, he will fight hard."

Being asked whether FORRESTER'S mistress in New-Orleans did not know something of his whereabouts, the Superintendent replied that she did not. She was only apprised of his well-being from time to time by a third party. "However, as I before observed, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that 'Billy' will fall into our hands, if he but live a little longer. All our arrangements have been perfected by our chief in Scotland, where 'our man' now is."

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

Five Cases of Self-Destruction in New-York and New-Jersey—Singular Cases.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—For the past few days several suicides have been committed in this section of country. The little village called Quaker Settlement, near the Orange and Sussex County lines, was the scene of a melancholy case of self-destruction on Saturday morning. An old man named MOSES DICKERSON was found hanging by the neck in an out-house on his premises. He had for some years been afflicted with a painful cancer in the face, which had eaten away one cheek, and was gradually approaching his eye. It is thought that his sufferings from this cause produced temporary insanity. He was sixty-six years of age, and leaves an aged wife and several children.

DAVID CONKLIN, a farmer, about thirty-eight years of age, was found dead a day or two since in the barn of THOMAS JENNINGS, near Amity, Orange County, with an empty phial which had contained laudanum lying by his side. A post-mortem examination was held, and it was found that the deceased had come to his death by a dose of that drug. What led him to destroy himself is not known.

Mrs. AMADA CROGAN, an inmate of the Orange County Poor-house, on Tuesday morning, killed herself with laudanum. She was upward of seventy years of age, and infirm, which doubtless was the cause of her suicide.

Mrs. SUSAN SLACK, widow of PETER SLACK, drowned herself in a race-way, at Belvidere, N. J., on the Delaware River. She had been spending Sunday with a neighbor, and started home about 10 o'clock at night. She went home, pulled off her shoes and stockings, took from her pocket a bunch of keys and her pocket-book, and wrote a note, saying, "You will find me in the race," which she pinned on the door. She was found next day near the shore, with a shawl around her head. The deceased had been in poor health for some time, and at times was thought to be of unsound mind. She was sixty-nine years old.

Miss JULIA TUTTLE, of Canton, Bradford County, Penn., committed suicide on Friday by taking a dose of strychnine. She was found dead on the floor of her bed-chamber. A drug clerk in the village said the deceased had purchased a quantity of strychnine from him, stating that she wanted it to poison rats. The only reason that can be assigned for the rash act is the fact that her parents contemplated removing from Canton, to which she was violently opposed. Preparations for the change were to be made on the day she was found dead. She was an intelligent and prepossessing young lady, about seventeen years of age.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Geneva Conference—The North Carolina Election—Republican Majority Predicted—Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There is no authoritative announcement of the determination of the President to appoint CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as the agent of our Government at the Geneva Conference, but those best informed express no doubt that such a decision was made yesterday. In view of the undoubted truth of the announcement, comments concerning the appointment are everywhere heard, and approval of the supposed choice of the President is unanimous. The fitness of Mr. ADAMS for the appointment, on account of his diplomatic accomplishments and experience, as well as his special knowledge of our claims, is always conceded.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The election in North Carolina for delegates to a Constitutional Convention is to be held tomorrow. The accounts received through Republican sources are highly encouraging, and predict variously a majority ranging from 5,000 to 20,000. The contest is accepted and met on both sides as a clear issue between the Democratic and Republican Parties, and there will apparently be but little party defection on either side. There will possibly be some—it cannot be foretold how much—influence exerted by the Kuklux over a belt of territory a hundred miles wide, extending from north to south through the central portion of the State. If the Republicans secure a majority of the delegates the party will have the control of the State for some years in their hands.

THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

The Kuklux Subcommittee are still engaged in the examination of witnesses. Nothing of special interest is elicited. One class of witnesses testify to peace and order and the absence of Kuklux organizations in certain Southern localities, while another class testify in an opposite direction. It is stated that a Subcommittee will be sent in October to investigate the facts connected with the alleged Kuklux, 300 of whom were indicted at the recent term of the United States Circuit Court at Oxford, Miss.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—1 A. M.—No material change is reported from the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer has very generally risen since Tuesday night east of the Rocky Mountains, and the area of low pressure north of Kansas and Missouri has moved somewhat northward, while an area of higher barometer is encroaching upon the Atlantic States. The temperature is slightly lower at present upon the Gulf, but has been very generally higher than on Tuesday. Light winds from the south-east and south-west have prevailed in the interior, and on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, but have now diminished at the latter stations. Local rains have prevailed Wednesday afternoon in Eastern Carolina, and from the Ohio Valley to Wisconsin, but clearing and clear weather is now very generally reported.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue higher, with rising temperature east of the Mississippi, on Thursday. Fresh southerly winds are probable for the Gulf coast and the Mississippi Valley. Local storms in the Southern States and West of Indiana and Wisconsin, will probably be fewer in number and of lesser extent than during the past week.

The Municipal Election in Charleston, S. C.—A Hot Contest—United States Troops Prevent Riots—One Man Shot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—The municipal election which took place was one of the most exciting ever known here. The opposing parties were the Citizens' Party, embracing the white voters with such colored voters as they could draw to their support, and the Republican Party, consisting of the bulk of the colored voters, with a small portion of whites, chiefly State and city officials. GILBERT PILSBURY, the present Mayor, and JOHN A. WAGNER, a prominent German, were respectively the Republican and Citizens' candidates. Business of every kind was suspended today, the whole voting population being at the polls. At the request of leading citizens who apprehended violence, a small squad of United States troops was detailed to each precinct. By their aid several disturbances, which threatened to end in serious rioting, were quelled. One man was shot during the day. The contest was close, and both parties claim the victory. The votes will be counted to-morrow.

Sad Accident—A Gentleman and Two Ladies Killed.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2.—Dr. GEORGE HOWE and wife, Mrs. CHAS. T. TILTON, and Miss WALCOTT, all of Boston, while taking a pleasure-drive yesterday, in Charlestown, N. H., where they boarded, were run into by an express-train on the Vermont Central Road, and the three first named were instantly killed. Miss WALCOTT escaped with severe bruises.

Wholesale Poisoning in a Hotel—A Discharged Servant Suspected.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—A special to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Atlantic City, N. J., says about thirty persons, after eating corn-starch pudding at dinner at the Alhambra Hotel there yesterday, showed signs of having been poisoned. No deaths are reported. It is supposed that arsenic was put in the corn-starch by a discharged domestic.

An Alleged Shaker Defaulter.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The *Evening Register* reports that EDWARD CHASE, a prominent Shaker, who for many years has had charge of the business of that branch of the New Lebanon Shakers known as the Brick-Yard Family, absconded last Saturday night, and is supposed to be a defaulter to the amount of from $15,000 to $20,000. It is believed that he is now in Springfield, Massachusetts.

A Freight and a Peach Train in Collision—One Man Killed.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2.—A freight train collided with a peach train on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, near Marshall Station, at noon yesterday. One of the engineers was killed and several brakemen wounded. The engines and cars were badly wrecked.

University of Vermont—Commencement.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 2.—The Commencement day exercises of the University of Vermont were very interesting. The addresses of the graduating class and the Masters of Arts occupied the day until 2 o'clock. After a short valedictory address by Prof. ANGELL, Prof. M. H. BUCKHAM was sworn in as President by Gov. STEWART, and gave a fine address, setting forth the aims and purposes of the University. The number of the Alumni present was unexpectedly large, and the exercises of the week of much interest. A brilliant levee at Prof. ANGELL'S house closed the day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

N. E. KEMP, station agent and Postmaster at Fairview, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was arrested yesterday morning by S. F. SCHWARTZ, Government detective, for robbing the mail of a pension certificate and forging vouchers to the same. He was held in $5,000 bail for appearance.

The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts Odd-fellows held their annual meeting in their hall, in Boston, yesterday. The report shows twenty-six subordinate encampments in Massachusetts, with 3,500 members, an increase the past year of five encampments and over 700 members.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN reached Watertown, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, from Ogdensburg. He inspected the troops at Madison Barracks yesterday morning, and returned to Watertown at noon. He left in the evening for Oswego, declining a reception.

It is understood that a change will soon be made in the chief clerkship of the Department of Agriculture, and that Mr. G. B. NEWTON, of Philadelphia, formerly Chief Clerk of that Department, will succeed Mr. McLAIN, the present incumbent.

Twelve men of the Toronto Lacrosse Club left there yesterday for New-York, to play against twelve of the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Clubs at the Capitoline Grounds on Saturday next.

The game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Eckfords, of Brooklyn, in Philadelphia, yesterday, was won by the former, 3 to 2, NELSON making both runs for the Eckfords.

A heavy thunder-storm passed over the region about Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, and a large barn on the Hampton Normal School Farm was struck by lightning and destroyed.

Collector RUSSELL, of Boston, who returned in the steamer *Tripoli*, yesterday, from a short European tour, was met in the Bay by numerous friends, and warmly welcomed.

JOHN H. TAYLOR, hailing from Cohoes, N. Y., was arrested in Buffalo, yesterday, for breaking into a jewelry-store and stealing about $600 worth of watches and jewelry.

The Masons of Troy yesterday laid the corner-stone of a new temple with appropriate ceremonies. GEORGE BABCOCK officiated as Grand Master of the ceremonies.

The control of the Union and Titusville Railroad has been transferred to the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad by a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

Gen. PLEASONTON was at his office, yesterday, discharging his duties as Commissioner. He and Secretary BOUTWELL avoid conversation upon their differences.

The second base-ball game of the championship series between the R. E. Lees and the Crescent Citys, in New-Orleans, was won by the latter by a score of 19 to 15.

The Democrats of San Francisco have nominated TYLER CURTIS for Mayor, and renominated SAMUEL H. DWINELLE Judge of the Fifteenth District Court.

The barn of PETER BORIGHT, in Chatham, Columbia County, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with a large quantity of hay and rye.

HAUN, charged with the murder of WALLER, near Mountain View, Santa Clara County, Cal., five years ago, has been arrested in Inyo County.

ADAM DUBLE, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was seriously injured yesterday by being knocked from his train, near Poughkeepsie.

A Republican Convention meets in New-Orleans on the 9th inst. The election of delegates from parishes continues.

THOMAS J. A. GROSS, Chief of Police of Providence, R. I., died yesterday morning, after an illness of about a week.

County bonds to the amount of $600,000 have been registered by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

ROBERT HUNT, a butcher in Sacramento, Cal., died on Tuesday from the effect of a bite on the neck by a blow-fly.

The City of New-Orleans is very healthy. There are no indications of the yellow fever.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Pay-Day at the City Chamberlain's Office—Sinecures for Repeaters and Rioters.

Yesterday was the semi-monthly pay-day at the City Chamberlain's office of the laborers of the Department of Public Works. How much was paid out, it is impossible to ascertain, owing to the characteristic reticence of the authorities. A large concourse of Irish laborers besieged the doors of the City Treasury between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Several policemen were present to keep the clamoring crowd in order, and when the doors were thrown open to them a line was formed which stretched from the cashier's desk in the office around the staircase and down-stairs to the basement. Among these men were a number of individuals who bore the appearance of being but little accustomed to severe manual labor, though dressed in the rough habiliments of hard-fisted workingmen. A half-dozen of the individuals just described were especially noticed by a TIMES reporter, and one was engaged in conversation.

REPORTER—Waiting for your pay?

LABORER—Yes. Don't know how much I'm going to get though.

REPORTER—Why, don't you know how long you have worked, and how much you ought to have?

LABORER—Well, you see I have lost a good deal of time, and I don't know whether the foreman has got it all marked against me or not.

REPORTER—He keeps an account, don't he?

LABORER—Yes, he keeps an account of the time you make, but he don't always mark lost time against you.

REPORTER—How is it you get let up in that way?

LABORER—You want to get letters.

REPORTER—How can you get them?

LABORER—I can always get letters.

REPORTER—I suppose there are a great many who get paid for working on the pipes and boulevards who never go to work at all?

LABORER—They are obliged to answer roll call and show themselves sometimes, but then they can loaf if they have a mind to.

REPORTER—I suppose these foremen want a man to work all the time?

LABORER—Yes; I got sacked once by a foreman because I had some words with him. I laid down my spade and went to lay off, and he told me to go to work. I told him I wouldn't work for any foreman, and I was sacked. He come down into our Ward afterward, and we laid for him, and he got punched in the head. I've been sacked often, but can get work whenever I want it.

REPORTER—How often do they call the roll?

LABORER—Twice a day. I go up there in the morning and answer roll call, and then I take a pick, spade or wheelbarrow, work a little while, and then I go and take a sleep somewheres, and sometimes I answer roll call and sometimes I don't; if I don't the foreman answers for me, and marks me present.

REPORTER—Suppose a man leaves his work for two or three days, will the foreman answer for him?

LABORER—Well, you want to show yourself every day. If you stay away three days you are likely to get sacked. I always get back whenever I get sacked.

REPORTER—You get back by letters? Who do you get them from?

LABORER—Oh, from the politician chaps in the Ward, Aldermen and other fellows.

REPORTER—The foremen of the gangs always take you back when you show them the letters?

LABORER—Yes; if the first letter don't bring it, the next one will, and three he can't get over. It shows too much weight.

REPORTER—What Ward do you live in?

LABORER—The Seventh Ward.

The man went away to join his companions, and was soon afterward seen in the line with them, pushing his way to the cashier's desk to receive pay for labor which he had never performed.

These men are the stuff out of which repeaters and Tammany rioters are manufactured. The Chamberlain in paying them empties a leathern valise full of greenbacks, which he brings from bank every pay-day. Gangs of men like these forced honest, hard-working men, who do their duty as Corporation laborers, to suspend work on the 12th of July. The laborers and foremen are paid from $2 50 to $4 per day. There are several thousand of them paid from the City Treasury, and a great many of them do little or no work.

Cowardly Young Assassins.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, of No. 5 Batavia-street, was stabbed, last evening, while sitting on a coal-box, by two boys who sneaked up behind him and plunged a knife into his shoulder, inflicting a severe wound. THOMAS CONLEY, who was the principal offender, was arrested and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Left Centre Wants to Make M. Thiers President.

Alarm in Paris Over the Insurrection in Algeria.

The Rebels Accused of Incendiarism and Terrible Atrocities.

Irish Warmth Toward the English Princes Increasing.

Turkish Troops Sent to Quell the Albanian Revolt.

International Schemes Exciting Alarm in France and Spain.

FRANCE.

M. Favre's Successor—Sentence of a Communist to Death—Prisoners in Germany—Thiers and Decentralization.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—It is rumored that M. DE REMUSAT is to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. ROUX, one of the leaders of the abortive Communist insurrection in Marseilles, has been condemned to death.

The only French prisoners now remaining in Germany, are four officers and 300 privates in hospital, and ten officers and seventy privates imprisoned for various offenses. The *Siecle* of today announces that the members of the Republican Left have rejected a proposition for a fusion with the Extremists. The assemblage of the Courts-martial is postponed until the 8th inst. A letter from Lyons says there is no demand for foreign labor in that city and vicinity.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 2.—President THIERS, yesterday, threatened to place the resignation of the Government in the hands of the Assembly, in consequence of the defeat of the Decentralization bill. It is thought today, however, that the matter will not be made a Cabinet question.

The Algerian Revolt Alarming—Thiers' Powers—The Orleans Princes.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The journals say the advices from Algeria are alarming. The insurgents are burning the forests and committing horrible atrocities. The natives of the Province of Oran have joined in the insurrection. The Deputies of the "Left Centre," in caucus, have resolved to vote for the prolongation of M. THIERS' powers, and for changing his title from "Chief of the Executive Power," to "President." It is reported that the Orleans Princes will take their seats in the Assembly after the recess.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Treatment of Inebriates to be Studied—The Russian Grand Admiral at Woolwich—The Scott Centenary.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—DONALD DALRYMPLE, Esq., formerly an eminent surgeon and physician, and now member of Parliament for Bath, will, after the session of Parliament, visit the United States for the purpose of making a study of the American course of treatment for the reformation of inebriates. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, arrived at Woolwich yesterday, on board the cigar-ship, and paid a visit to the arsenal. Lord BLOOMFIELD, who was a few days ago transferred from the Austrian to the Russian Mission, has been created a Baron by the Queen. The appointment of Mr. T. F. WADE as successor to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, as British Minister to China, is published in last night's *Gazette*. A grand banquet will be given in London on the 15th inst. in celebration of the centenary of Sir WALTER SCOTT. HEPWORTH DIXON will preside, and it is anticipated that many of the most distinguished people of Great Britain and the Continent will be present.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The Princess LOUISE visited the Agricultural Fair today, and was frequently and loudly cheered by the spectators. The people are growing warmer in their demonstrations toward the royal visitors.

A Railway Accident in England—Fifty Persons Injured.

LONDON, Aug. 3—5 A. M.—A frightful accident occurred on the Metropolitan Railway last night. There was a collision under-ground between two passenger-trains. Fifty persons are reported seriously injured.

The Count and Countess of PARIS dined last night with the Duke DE BROGLIE, the French Ambassador.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

German Violation of the Swiss Frontier—Alarm Over the International Society—The Albanian Revolt.

BERNE, Aug. 2.—Some armed Germans having violated the Jura frontier of Switzerland, the Swiss Government has addressed a protest to the Cabinet of Berlin.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In consequence of the rumors as to the intentions of the International Society, all vessels laden with petroleum are forbidden to ascend the Seine to Rouen. A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says that four agents of the International Society have arrived in that city and are amply provided with funds.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—It is probable that the Emperors WILLIAM, of Germany, and FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, will soon meet at Gastein, Austria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—The Porte has dispatched 2,000 troops against the insurgents in Albania.

THE ITALIAN DEMONSTRATION.

Further Preparations—Meeting of the Italian Executive Committee—New Features.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Italian General Committee, upon the celebration by the Italians of this City of the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy, was held last evening at the house of P. FRANMAGGIORE, No. 407 Broome-street, Signor EUGENE CHATTI in the chair. After some discussion upon the best methods of carrying out the programme for the day, as agreed upon at the last meeting of the General Committee, a committee of five, consisting of Secobi di Casali, (editor of *L'Eco d'Italia*,) Prof. N. Caradi, Signor J. Giovanoni, Felix Donnavuma, and S. G. P. Breguglia, was appointed to wait upon Mayor HALL, and request him to review the procession. It was also resolved that the same Committee wait upon Gen. SIGEL and the officers and members of the German Turners' Societies.

A motion was carried that the Secretary of the Committee be instructed to send letters of invitation to the gentlemen of the American Committee who conducted the grand demonstration of sympathy for Italian unity at the Academy of Music Feb. 12, 1871, consisting of such eminent Americans as Messrs. BRYANT, PRESCOTT, BROOKS, Prof. BUTLER and others. It was also resolved that a formal and general invitation be extended to all who participated in that demonstration through the columns of the TIMES and other journals.

A number of sub-committees were then appointed, to attend to the details of the programme, after which the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. Compiled from family letters and Reminiscences. By his great-granddaughter, SARAH N. RANDOLPH. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

"I do not," says Mrs. RANDOLPH, his great-granddaughter, "write of JEFFERSON either as of the great man or as of the statesman. My object is only to give a faithful picture of him as he was in private life. I have collected the reminiscences of him which have been written by his daughter and grandchildren—from his correspondence, published and unpublished. I have culled his family letters, and have reproduced them as being the most faithful witnesses of the warmth of his affections, and the scrupulous fidelity with which he discharged the duties of every relation in life." She has well performed her pious task. Besides securing that which she considers an abundant reward for her labors—that of "imparting to my readers something of that esteem and veneration which I have been taught to feel for him by the persons with whom he was most intimate during life, the grandson, who as a boy played upon his knee, and as a man was the staff of his old age"—she has produced one of the most charming memoirs of the day. We think it will forever set at rest all aspersions upon the private character of the author of the Declaration of Independence, and prove him to have been not only a great statesman, but a good man.

The first American JEFFERSON emigrated from Wales to Virginia in 1612, and was a member of the Jamestown Assembly, convened in 1619, the first legislative body which met in America. We find no other mention of the JEFFERSONS for more than a century. In 1737, PETER JEFFERSON, the father of THOMAS, brought JANE RANDOLPH, his young wife, to a plain wooden house which he had built in the valley of the Rivanna. Like WASHINGTON he was a land-surveyor, and like him looked sharply for good tracts for himself. He took out a patent for 1,000 acres of fertile land, adjoining a tract of 2,400 acres, entered by his wife's kinsman, WILLIAM RANDOLPH. There was no good site for a dwelling upon JEFFERSON's tract, and he bought 400 acres from RANDOLPH, the price being a bowl of punch. The site of the house in which THOMAS JEFFERSON was born, April 13, 1743, is yet marked by a few aged trees, the remains of a grove planted by him on the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday. Four miles away rose a steep hill, on the top of which he was preparing to build the stately mansion of Monticello. PETER JEFFERSON died in the prime of life, leaving two sons and six daughters. To THOMAS, the elder, then fourteen years of age, he left the estate on the Rivanna; to the younger, lands on the Roanoke.

MR. JEFFERSON studied at the best schools the country afforded, and afterward at William and Mary College. From early boyhood he was an eager student. At college he gave fifteen hours a day to his studies. Even during the vacations, spent at his home, he was hardly less studious, rising at dawn, and only as evening approached, walking to the summit of Monticello, "the Little Mountain." Having left William and Mary, he studied law for four years, and was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-four. At this time he was undoubtedly the best educated man in America. He was a good classical scholar and mathematician, a clever musician, understood French, Spanish and Italian, and had mastered the physical sciences as then known.

He at once entered into extensive practice in his profession. During his eight years at the Bar he was engaged in 948 cases in the General Court alone, besides acting as counsel in many others. He could not have been a brilliant advocate, and never came to be a fluent speaker. An old man who had, when a youth, often heard him in Court, when asked how JEFFERSON appeared as a pleader, could only say, "Well, it's hard to tell, for he always took the right side." The lawyer who always appears to have the right side, certainly has the essential gift of an advocate. At twenty-nine he married MARTHA SKELTON, a wealthy young widow of six years younger. At this time his revenue from his estates was $2,000 a year, his wife's estate producing as much more, while his professional income was $3,000 a year. This income of $7,000 was fully equivalent to three times as much in our day. Thus it may be noted that the sum paid for the board and tuition of JEFFERSON was from £16 to £20 a year; and one year of dearth, when corn rose ten shillings a barrel, or thirty-three cents a bushel, was long remembered as the "ten-shilling year."

Before his marriage JEFFERSON's family consisted of his mother and his six sisters, and to these were soon added the six young children of his friend, DABNEY CARR, who had married his favorite sister. Though he lived in generous style, his income much exceeded his expenses, the surplus being laid out in the purchase of land, so that his estate soon amounted to 5,000 acres, upon which were 150 slaves. He was utterly free from the costly vices of his time and country. He early formed a high ideal of life. "I had the good fortune," he wrote to his grandson, "to become acquainted very early with some characters of very high standing, and to feel the incessant wish that I could ever become what they were. Under temptations and difficulties I would ask myself, What would Dr. SMALL, Mr. WYTHE, or PEYTON RANDOLPH do in this situation? What course in it will insure me their approbation?" He never gambled, and to the last day of his life, it is said, did not know one card from another. In those days of deep drinking, spirituous liquors were his aversion, and of wine he drank sparingly, and only the lightest kinds. He was a magnificent rider; his horses must be of the best Virginia blood, and so carefully groomed that if a white handkerchief passed over their coats showed the slightest trace of soil, the animal was at once sent back to the stable. There was something touching in the love between him and DABNEY CARR, who was his junior by a year. A great oak stood on the plantation, under which the two boys were wont to study. They promised that whichever of the two survived should have the other buried beneath it. CARR died at the age of thirty, while JEFFERSON was absent from home, and was buried elsewhere. JEFFERSON had the remains removed to the oak. This was the origin of the family burying-ground, where, after the lapse of more than half a century, was deposited the body of JEFFERSON. His wife had rested there for four-and-forty years; his daughter, MARY EPPES, for half as long. A while after, his other daughter, MARTHA RANDOLPH, was added to the number. The correspondence between these two daughters and their father forms a considerable part of this *Domestic Life*. More tender family letters, we are sure, were never written. Twenty years ago all the monuments were in fair preservation. In the centre, between the flat tombstones of the wife and MARY, stood the granite obelisk over the grave of JEFFERSON; at the head that of MARTHA. Now, one who looks through the iron grating in the surrounding brick wall, sees only ruins. "The gates," writes his great-granddaughter, "have been again and again broken open, the graveyard entered, and the tombs desecrated. The edges of the obelisk over JEFFERSON's grave have been chipped away, until it now stands a misshapen column. Of the slabs placed over the graves of Mrs. JEFFERSON and Mrs. EPPES, not a vestige remains, while of the one over Mrs. RANDOLPH, only fragments are left."

To a man so highly endowed by fortune, acquirements and character, the avenues to public life were open. In 1769, he being twenty-six years of age, JEFFERSON was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses, of which for five years he remained a prominent member. It was almost by accident that he became a member of the first Congress of 1775. He had been appointed as alternate for PEYTON RANDOLPH, one of the three men whom he had proposed to himself as models. RANDOLPH was President of the House of Burgesses, and a meeting of that body having been called, he was unable to take his seat in Congress, and JEFFERSON took his place. His reputation "as having a masterly pen" had preceded him, and he was appointed Chairman of the Committee to draw up a "Declaration of Independence." The draft, with some omissions, and a few verbal alterations by JOHN ADAMS, was adopted. In 1779, he was chosen Governor of Virginia, but resigned two years later, on account of the failing health of his wife, he promising her that he would never leave her to accept any office or take part in political life. The Marquis DE CHASTELLUX, who traveled in America in 1782, gives a long account of his visit to JEFFERSON, from which we quote a few sentences:

"Let me describe to you a man not yet forty, tall and with a mild and pleasing countenance, but whose mind and understanding are ample substitutes for every exterior grace. An American, who, without ever having quitted his own country, is at once a musician, skilled in drawing, a geometrician, an astronomer, a natural philosopher, legislator and statesman; a Senator of America who sat for two years in that body which brought about the Revolution, a Governor of Virginia, a philosopher in voluntary retirement from the world. A mild and amiable wife, charming children, of whose education he himself takes charge; great provisions to improve, a house to embellish, the arts and sciences to cultivate; these are what remain to Mr. JEFFERSON after having played a principal character on the theatre of the New World, and which he preferred to the honorable commission of Minister Plenipotentiary in Europe. Sometimes natural philosophy, at others politics or the arts were the topics of our conversation, for no object had escaped Mr. JEFFERSON; and it seemed as if from his youth he had placed his mind, as he has done his house, on an elevated situation, from which he might contemplate the universe."

The wife of JEFFERSON died in 1782. His ten years of married life, as happy as often falls to human lot, were yet clouded by one great sorrow. Of the six children born to him, three died in infancy, and a fourth in early childhood, while he was absent as Minister to France. After his death, more than forty years later, among his private papers was found a lock of long golden hair, cut from the head of this child, and marked simply "LUCY." Another daughter, MARY, the beautiful wife of JOHN W. EPPES, died in 1804 at the age of twenty-five. MARTHA, the wife of THOMAS RANDOLPH, alone survived her father. She accompanied him on his mission to France, and after their return was for nearly thirty years the mistress of the household at Monticello. In intellect she was worthy of her parentage; and her portrait, painted by SULLY when in the prime of womanhood, is among the loveliest works of that great artist. Her son, named after his grandfather, was the prop and stay of his declining years; and to his daughter we owe this sketch of the domestic life of JEFFERSON. When her mother died MARTHA JEFFERSON was a girl of ten years old. Long afterward she wrote respecting JEFFERSON:

"He nursed my mother in turn with Aunt CARR and her sister, setting up with her and administering her medicines and drink to the last. For four months that she lingered he was never out of calling; when not at her bedside he was writing in a small room which opened immediately at the head of her bed. A moment before the closing scene he was led from the room in a state of insensibility by his sister, who with great difficulty got him into the library, where he fainted, and remained so long insensible that they feared he would not revive. He kept his room three days, and I was never a moment from his side. He walked almost incessantly night and day, only lying down occasionally when exhausted. When at last he left his room he rode out, and from that time he was incessantly upon horseback, rambling about the mountain in the least-frequented roads, and through the woods. In those melancholy rides I was his constant companion, a solitary witness to many a burst of grief."

The post of Minister to Europe had been twice urged upon JEFFERSON, and declined by him. Congress now renewed the appointment by which he was to act in concert with ADAMS and FRANKLIN in negotiating peace with Great Britain. "The act took place," writes MADISON, "in consequence of its being suggested that the death of Mrs. JEFFERSON had changed his sentiments with regard to public life. It was agreed to unanimously, and without a single adverse remark." He himself writes:

"I had, two months before lost the cherished companion of my life, in whose affections, unabated on both sides, I had lived the last ten years in unchequered happiness. Before that event my scheme of life had been determined. I had folded myself in the arms of retirement, and rested all prospect of future happiness on domestic and literary objects. A single event wiped away all my plans, and left me a blank which I had not the spirits to fill up. In this state of mind the appointment of Congress found me, requiring me to cross the Atlantic. With the public interests the state of my mind concurred in recommending the change of scene proposed; and I accepted the appointment."

It was nearly two years before JEFFERSON received final orders to embark for Europe. A treaty of peace had been made with Great Britain, and his duty was, in conjunction with FRANKLIN and ADAMS, to negotiate commercial treaties with European Powers. In the meanwhile he was elected a member of the Congress, the sittings being then held at Annapolis. At this time begun the correspondence with his daughters, which was continued through life, whenever they were separated. From the earliest letters to his eldest daughter, a school-girl of eleven, we take a few sentences:

"I do not wish you to be gayly clothed at this time of life, but that your wear should be fine of its kind. But above all things and at all times let your clothes be neat, whole, and properly put on. Do not fancy that you must wear them till the dirt is visible to the eye; you will be the last one who will be sensible of this. Some ladies think they may be loose and negligent of their dress in the morning; but be you, from the moment you rise till you go to bed, as cleanly and properly dressed as at the hours of dinner or tea. A lady who has been seen as a sloven or slut in the morning, will never efface the impression she has made with all the dress and pageantry she can afterward involve herself in.... Inform me what books you read, what tunes you learn, and inclose me your best copy of every lesson in drawing. Take care you never spell a word wrong. Always before you write a word consider how it is spelt, and if you do not know consult a Dictionary. I have placed my happiness on seeing you good and accomplished, and no distress which this world can now bring on me would equal that of your disappointing my hopes. If you love me, then, strive to be good under every circumstance, and to all living creatures, and to acquire those accomplishments which I have put in your power."

JEFFERSON sailed for Europe in the Summer of 1784, accompanied by his eldest daughter. At that time no outfit was given to our foreign Ministers. He, however, took a large and elegant house in Paris, with extensive gardens, court and outbuildings. He had also apartments in a Carthusian Monastery, where he retired whenever he had a press of business. There were about forty boarders, who met only at dinner and when walking in the gardens, and it was a rule of the hermitage that no one should speak aloud except in his own room. He rose early, and spent the morning in study, writing and business, riding or walking into the country in the afternoon. In one of these walks he broke his right wrist, which continued lame until his death, so that he was obliged to write with his left hand. In a few months FRANKLIN returned to America, JEFFERSON succeeding him as Minister to France. "You replace Dr. FRANKLIN," said the French Premier. "I succeed him; no one could replace him," was JEFFERSON's reply.

In a few months he sent for his younger daughter to join him at Paris. To his kinswoman, in whose care she had been left, he wrote:

"Though I am distressed when I think of this voyage, yet I know it is necessary for her happiness. She is better with you than she could be anywhere else in the world, except with those whom nature has allied still more closely with her. It would be unfortunate through life, both to her and us, were those affections to be loosened which ought to bind us together, and which should be the principal source of our happiness; yet this would be too probably the effect of absence at her age."

The child was unwilling to leave her friends in Virginia. To her father she wrote:

"I hope that you and sister PATSY are well. Give my love to her, and tell her that I long to see her, and hope that you and she will come very soon to see us. I hope that you will send me a doll. I am very sorry that you have sent for me. I don't want to go to France. I had rather stay with Aunt EPPES."

The father had written:

"I know you will be sorry to leave your uncle, aunt and cousins, but your sister and myself cannot live without you, and after a while we will carry you back again to see your friends in Virginia. In the meantime you shall be taught here to play on the harpsichord, to draw, to dance, to read and talk French, and such other things as will make you more worthy of the love of your friends, but, above all things, by our care and love of you, we will teach you to love us more than you will do if you stay so far from us."

The two girls were placed in a convent for their education, and the letters of MARTHA to her father are full of the details of every-day life. She "goes on pretty well with THUCYDIDES," but "TITUS LIVIUS puts her out of her wits." She has "begun a beautiful tune with BALBASTRE, done a very pretty landscape with PARISEAN—a little man playing on the violin—and begun another beautiful landscape," and so on. JEFFERSON's letters abound with expressions of the tenderest love, mingled with grave advice:

"It is your future happiness which interests me, and nothing can contribute more to it (moral rectitude always excepted) than the contracting a habit of industry and activity. Of all the cankers of human happiness, none corrode with so silent, yet so baneful an influence, as indolence. Idleness begets ennui, ennui the hypochondriac, and that a diseased body. Consider the conquering of your Livy as an exercise in the habit of surmounting difficulties. Music, drawing, books, invention, and exercise, will be so many resources to you against ennui. But there are others which to this object add that of utility. These are the needle and domestic economy. The latter you cannot learn here, but the former you may. In the country-life of America there are many moments when a woman can have recourse to nothing but her needle for amusement. In a dull company, and in dull weather, for instance, it is ill manners to read, and it is ill manners to leave them. No card-playing there among genteel people—that is abandoned to blackguards. The needle is then a valuable resource. Besides, without knowing how to use it herself, how can a mistress of a family direct the work of her servants?...My expectations from you are high, but no higher than you may attain. Nobody in the world can make me so happy or so miserable as you. Retirement from public life will ere long become necessary for me. To your sister and yourself I look to render the evening of my life serene and contented. Its morning has been clouded by loss after loss, till I have nothing left but you."

When MARTHA JEFFERSON had reached her sixteenth year, her father was surprised to receive a letter from her asking permission to become a nun, and spend the remainder of her days in the convent. To this he made no reply, but in a few days rode out to the convent, and told his daughters that he had come to take them from school. MARTHA was at once taken into society. Her cousin, THOMAS RANDOLPH, then a student at Edinburgh, visited Paris; an attachment sprang up between them, and two years later they were married. No word respecting the convent scheme ever passed between the father and daughter, and no one else ever knew of it until years after, when she informed her own children of it.

In his letters, JEFFERSON gives some striking characterizations of the public men of his day. Thus, of GEORGE IV., then Prince Regent, he wrote:

"He speaks French without the slightest foreign accent; for the rest, the total of his education is a little Latin. He has not a single element of mathematics, of natural or moral philosophy, or of any other science on earth; nor has the society he has kept been such as to supply the void of education. It has been that of the lowest, the most illiterate and profligate persons of the Kingdom, without choice of rank or mind, and whose conversation are only horses, drinking-matches, bawdy-houses, and in terms the most vulgar. He has not a single idea of justice, morality, religion, or of the rights of man, or any anxiety for the opinion of the world. He carries that indifference for fame so far that he probably would not be hurt if he were to lose his throne, provided he could be assured of having always meat, horses and women. He had a fine person, but it is becoming coarse. The Duke of YORK, who was for some time cried up as being the prodigy of the family, is a profligate, and of less understanding. For the peace of Europe, it is best that the King should give such gleamings of recovery as would prevent the Regent or his Ministry from thinking themselves firm, and yet that he should not recover."

Of LOUIS XVI. and MARIE ANTOINETTE, during the stormy years which preceded the Revolution, JEFFERSON wrote:

"The King loves business, economy, order and justice, and wishes sincerely the good of his people; but he is irascible, rude, very limited in understanding, and religious, bordering on bigotry. He has no mistress, loves his Queen, and is too much governed by her. She is capricious, like her brother, and is governed by him; devoted to pleasure and expense, and not remarkable for any other vices or virtue. Unhappily the King shows a propensity for the pleasures of the table; that for drink has increased. Long in the habit of drowning his cares in wine, he plunges deeper and deeper. The Queen cries, but sins on."

In the Autumn of 1789, after a residence of five years in France, JEFFERSON returned to America. His impressions of the character of the people were highly favorable. He wrote:

"I cannot leave this great and good country without expressing my sense of its pre-eminence of character among the nations of the earth. A more benevolent people I have never known, nor greater warmth and devotedness in their select friendships. Their eminence, too, in science, the communicative disposition of their scientific men, the politeness of their general manners, the ease and vivacity of their conversation, give a charm to their society to be found nowhere else. Ask the traveled inhabitant of any nation, 'In what country on earth would you rather live?' 'Certainly in my own, where are all my friends, relations, and the earliest and sweetest affections and recollections of my life.' 'Which would be your second choice?' 'France.'"

JEFFERSON had scarcely landed, and before he had reached his home, when he received a letter from WASHINGTON urging him to accept the post of Secretary of State. He accepted the appointment with regret. He would have preferred to remain Minister to France. "But," he replied to WASHINGTON, "it is not for an individual to choose his post. You are to marshal us, as it may be for the public good....My chief comfort will be to work under your eye, my only shelter the authority of your name; the wisdom of measures to be dictated by you, and implicitly executed by me."

We do not propose to follow JEFFERSON through the twenty years during which he filled the offices of Secretary of State, Vice-President, and President of the United States. He laid down for himself two absolute rules. First, while in public service he would engage in no enterprise for the furtherance of his private fortune; and secondly, he would appoint no relative to any office. Excepting the four years of his Vice-Presidency, his official income never equaled his expenditures, and he had to draw upon his private resources. His family letters during this long period are replete with all the tenderness of which a father could be capable. In 1804 his daughter, MARY, died. In reply to a letter of condolence, he wrote:

"My loss is great indeed. Others may lose of them abundance; but I, of my want have lost even the half of all I had. My evening prospects now hang on the slender thread of a single life. Perhaps I may be destined to see even this last cord of parental affection broken. The hope with which I had looked forward to the moment when, resigning public cares to younger hands, I was to retire to that domestic comfort from which the last great step is to be taken, is fearfully blighted."

JEFFERSON retired from public life at the age of sixty-six. He found his private affairs in sad confusion. He was burdened with debts; and though his estates were large, in the condition of the country they produced no income in money. He wrote to a friend:

"We can indeed make enough to eat, drink and clothe ourselves, but nothing for our salt, iron, groceries and taxes, which must be paid in money. What can we raise for the market? Wheat? We can only give it to our horses, as we have been doing ever since harvest. Tobacco? It is not worth the pipe it is smoked in. Some say whisky; but all mankind must become drunkards to consume it."

People could not believe that the owner of Monticello, with its 5,000 acres and 150 slaves, was a poor man. Visitors from all parts thronged upon him. His home was miles from any tavern, and according to the Virginian code of hospitality, visitors and their horses must be entertained. His daughter sometimes had, without warning, to provide for the night for fifty strangers. JEFFERSON was fairly eaten out of house and home by people who came to "pay their respects." His pecuniary difficulties grew greater year by year. As early as 1814, he sold his library to Congress for $23,950, less than half of its actual cost. Toward the close of his life, his circumstances became generally known. Some citizens gracefully afforded him aid. PHILIP HONE, Mayor of New-York, raised in that City $8,500; from Philadelphia he received $5,000; from Baltimore, $3,000. His own State of Virginia did nothing, and when, almost on his death-bed, he petitioned the Legislature to authorize him to dispose of his estate by lottery, that body dallied so long over the matter that death came to decide the question. His young grandson, THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH, undertook to manage his affairs, and in the effort sunk his whole fortune. Six months after the death of JEFFERSON, his estates were put up at auction, his very furniture sold to pay his debts; and his "dear and beloved daughter" was left absolutely penniless. The States of South Carolina and Louisiana, learning of this, each voted her a sum of $10,000.

Yet the closing seventeen years of JEFFERSON's life were not without bright aspects. No mere extracts can give a view of the idyllic charms of the home of the old statesman and his children and grandchildren. To the last he was an earnest student, and one of the cherished labors of his later years was the foundation of the noble University of Virginia. This, indeed, he looked upon as one of the three great works of his life; for he directed that the only inscription upon his monument should be: "Here was buried THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia;" adding by way of explanation: "Because by these, as testimonials that I have lived, I wish most to be remembered."

We wish that our space would permit us to quote from the touching letters written by JEFFERSON to JOHN ADAMS, during the last years of their lives. In the turmoil of politics the two old friends had become separated, and no word for long passed between them. Each, however, loved and honored the other at heart, and both were rejoiced when in 1813 Dr. RUSH offered his mediation to renew their intercourse. ADAMS was the first to write. JEFFERSON responded:

"A letter from you calls up recollections very dear to my heart. It carries me back to the times when, beset with difficulties and dangers, we were fellow-laborers in the same cause, laboring always at the same oar, with some wave ever ahead threatening to overwhelm us, and yet passing harmless under our bark, we knew not how, we rode through the storm with heart and hand, and made a happy port....No circumstances have suspended for one moment my sincere esteem for you, and I now salute you with unchanged affection and respect."

But we must come to the end. In the Spring of 1826, JEFFERSON's health became visibly impaired. On the 26th of June he wrote his last letter. It was a reply to an invitation to assist at Washington in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, but he declined on the score of indisposition. On the 3d of July it was clear that there was only the question of a few hours, more or less. As evening fell, he roused from a stupor and asked, "Is this the Fourth of July?" These were his last audible words. Night wore away, and the morning of the 4th broke; still he was unconscious. At noon there was no perceptible pulsation in his wrist; an hour later and he had ceased to live. That same day, only a few hours earlier, a scene strangely similar was passing, hundreds of miles away. JOHN ADAMS, older than JEFFERSON by eight years, was dying at his home, in Massachusetts. Thus, on the same day, just half a century after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, its author and its most eloquent advocate joined the still throng of the immortals. Of all years in the century, and of all days in that year, this was the one most fitting that these two men should have died.

A Fearful Leap for Liberty.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 28.

JOSEPH E. TURNER, the Titusville lawyer, who was convicted a few days ago in the United States Court at Erie of attempting to defraud the Government out of a large amount of pension money, on Wednesday performed an act which entitles him to take immediate rank among the most daring criminals that the age has produced. On Tuesday evening Judge McCANDLESS sentenced the prisoner to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $1,000 for forging the signatures to the pension papers; also, to a like penalty for forging the signatures to vouchers, and to four years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine for opening and detaining letters. The prisoner heard the sentence with some emotion. He was taken back to prison, where he remained until morning, when at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the officials of the Court started for Pittsburg, TURNER accompanying them in the custody of Deputy Marshals CAMPBELL and HALL.

The prisoner was handcuffed in the most secure manner, and seemed to be perfectly easy in his bearing. The Deputy Marshals stayed with him until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when HALL walked into the smoking-car and left CAMPBELL in charge of TURNER. The prisoner soon afterward asked permission to walk up and down the aisle of the car. As he had been sitting down four consecutive hours, the request seemed natural, and TURNER wearing gyves of the strongest make, it was not for a moment supposed that he would try to escape. After a little walking the prisoner walked into the water-closet, CAMPBELL following him to the door. Some ten or twelve minutes elapsing and TURNER not reappearing, CAMPBELL opened the door of the closet, but no TURNER was there. He had jumped through the window, handcuffed and all, as he was.

The train was stopped as soon as possible, and both the Deputy Marshals alighted to look for their man. The Police at Greenville, Mercer County, the nearest station, were telegraphed to to look out for him, but District-Attorney SWOPE, who arrived home at 6 o'clock last evening, has not yet been advised of his recapture. One of the passengers on the train stated that they saw a man with his hands tied, gathering himself up from the track. This is the only instance of a sight of TURNER having been obtained after he entered the closet.

THE PRESS ON THE RING.

Congratulations from Independent Sources—Denunciations of the Ring and the Frauds—Plain Talk from All Sections.

From the National Standard.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, with an ability, courage, and perseverence remarkable in the history of New-York journalism, has succeeded, after prolonged and unwearied efforts, in concentrating public attention very fully and directly upon the corruption in the administration of the affairs of our City Government under the control of the Tammany Ring of politicians. Its unanswerable charges and revelations are indeed astounding, as indicating the extent to which this official dishonesty has hitherto been prosecuted with impunity. But the exposures of the TIMES have a significance of a much graver import than as pertaining to our local City Government, or the State Legislature at Albany. It is the ambition of Tammany and its supporters to enlarge their sphere of operations and to take control of the National Government. Should there be any serious division in the ranks of the Republicans, a Tammany triumph in the next Presidential campaign is by no means an improbable event. The TIMES does not always or generally come up to our standard of radicalism, but in its pending contest with Tammany it is doing not merely the Republican Party, but the whole country signal service. It leaves the *Tribune* quite in the rear—that journal having too recently received a large and profitable installment of Tammany advertising to be able to second the TIMES very heartily in its arduous and praiseworthy contest.

Every Saturday.

Fraud breaks down at last. We always supposed the day would come when the sunlight, like the spear of Ithuriel, would pierce the extortions of the New-York Ring, and start its managers into their own likenesses; but how and when the darkness should be riven has long been a matter of uncertainty. The NEW-YORK TIMES seems to have been privileged to undertake the good work, and it is certainly following it up with a boldness, vigor and success worthy of all praise. Of course it is now astonishing that this great field should have lain so long uncultivated by New-York journalism, so enterprising and public-spirited in many respects; but the world is always full of eggs that can stand on end after some Columbus has shown how the thing is done. That frauds of no small magnitude existed in the fiscal affairs of both the City and county has long been a matter of current belief; but that they existed to the extent shown by the present exhibit could hardly be possible. The accounts of payments copied into the TIMES from Controller CONNOLLY's official books, the "Register of Warrants" and the "Book of Vouchers," are the most interesting specimens of book-keeping which have been laid before this generation of business men. Whoever glances over the items will be amused, or shocked, according as his temperament permits him to contemplate the evidences of gigantic swindling. These accounts are a mass of fraud, standing out partly in the boldest relief, with a background fading off into illimitable corruption. In the face of this glaring exposure the citizens of New-York owe it to themselves that the incubus which now rests with such appalling weight upon their prosperity and good name should be speedily removed; they owe it to the country, that its chief metropolitan City should no longer be governed by a pack of thieves; they owe it to republican government everywhere, weakened by their supineness and neglect, and disgraced by the corruptions of their politics, that they should purge themselves of every seeming toleration of the frauds which, perpetrated in their name, will now attract the attention of the world.

Washington Chronicle.

The NEW-YORK TIMES deserves the thanks of the nation. The bold and fearless attacks it has been recently making upon the Municipal Government of the great commercial centre is truly refreshing. It augurs better things in Gotham, and therefore in the country. We say, then, "Lay on, *Macduff!*" Let the blows fall. Probe the festering sore, nor pause until sound flesh takes the place of the eating ulcer. It is time to take a bold stand—time to tear off the vail from wicked designers and corrupting agencies in the State, which are steadily sapping the foundations of the Government and foreboding ruin to the Republic.

Richmond (Va.) State Journal.

The most brilliant achievement of the American Press is justly claimed by the NEW-YORK TIMES. Nearly 200,000 copies of its Saturday's issue have been sold. It is gratifying to know that this success has been won in the interest of the people and in a fight with the most desperate and powerful band of political thieves and plunderers ever organized. The better class of Democratic as well as Republican journals unite to sustain the TIMES in its plucky fight, and assist to magnify its success. Life-long Democrats are leaving the rotten hulk of the Tammany Democracy by hundreds. The TIMES deserves the gratitude of all honest men and patriots. It remains to be seen whether the political leaders of the party outside of New-York will have the sense to leave the Ring to its fate, or, with characteristic blindness, hold on till they sink with it.

Chicago Evening Journal.

The Tammany Hall Democracy are writhing under the withering exposure of their enormous frauds and swindling operations. They threaten all sorts of retaliation, and among them the publication of the names of the Republican members of the Legislature, with the sums paid them by Tammany to secure their votes for their outrageous measures. We hope and trust such a list will be published. If there is a step lower than another in public crime, which the leaders of Tammany have not taken, it is that of the professed Republicans who have been purchased with its gold.

Chicago Evening Post.

The scathing exposure of Tammany frauds has induced a feeble back-fire from the organs of the Ring. With such facts what is the use of disputing details? What the public want is to know who was guilty of this enormous robbery. It cares not a straw for the politics of the men. It is more interested in seeing them punished.

Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Tammany is put on its defense by the publication of specific charges of corruption in the TIMES. Now let the Ring put their Republican accomplices on the defense by publishing specifications of the bribes alleged to have been received by them. That will be fair—and let the guilty take the consequences. But if the Ring thinks, by threatening such retaliation, to shut up the mouths of Republicans, they will find themselves greatly mistaken. That game of bluff won't work. Out with the facts!

Auburn Advertiser.

For that portion of the Democracy which is composed of honest men, the present is a good time to think.

Washington Republican.

Tammany aspires to control the next Presidency—to run the National Government. Such an event would be the greatest disaster that could befall the Union. It would inaugurate a reign of pillage and robbery unparalleled in the world.

Syracuse Journal.

The responsibility was with the Ring alone, eighteen months ago, as it is with the Ring alone today. The *World*, in all its wickedness, never before did so mean a thing as to apologize for thieves and swindlers whom it detected a year and a half ago, now that the proofs of their guilt are produced beyond contradiction or mitigation by another journal.

Rochester Express.

Mayor HALL said to an interviewer the other day: "As far as the charges made against myself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. TWEED and others personally are concerned, they do not affect us in the slightest. But we are concerned about the City credit." It is presumed that most men would be affected somewhat if charged by name with being thieves and robbers, and by having the evidence of their guilt published to the world and read by several millions of American citizens; but so much brazen assurance was required to devise and execute the Tammany frauds that we can conceive that possibly "Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. TWEED" and others "personally concerned are not affected in the slightest." But as to the City's credit, something is to be said of that.

Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel.

According to the books of the Controller of New-York it has cost the City $941,453 98 to keep ten lofts and stables used as armories in repair. But as no one believes the work cost half that sum, which is nearly a million, it is plain that two-thirds or more of this money was stolen by the Controller and the Mayor, who were the gentlemen having sole charge of it. The NEW-YORK TIMES proves their thefts.

St. Paul (Minn.) Press.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, which by some means has obtained what it declares to be correct copies of the Controller's books, heretofore sealed against public investigation, continues its damaging exposures of the villainies of Tammany.

Toronto Express.

Oxford (Chenango County) Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has make charges of stupendous frauds against Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, and other gentlemen connected with the City Government. Everybody has been satisfied for years that the men who have run "the machine" in that City were thieves, and had robbed the City of millions, but the rogues had managed to conceal the evidences of their wickedness, and the vague charges of corruption had not the effect upon the popular mind that these official figures produce. It is seen that the men who have handled the purse of that great City have not confined themselves to the slow process of making exorbitant claims for work actually performed, but have stolen millions on pretenses not even respectably probable.

It is impossible not to admire the courage and consistency with which the NEW-YORK TIMES is attacking the Democratic Ring of that City. Nor are the figures which that journal has brought to light, showing the enormous charges entailed upon the tax-payers, without a sort of impressive interest, as proving of how much a few corrupt politicians can rob a community when the source of power is an ignorant and unscrupulous mob.

Ogdensburg Journal.

When we read these galling exposures we can see where the money came from to buy up such men as ORANGE S. WINANS. They could afford to pay him a hundred thousand for his treachery and make money by the bargain. The circulation of the TIMES on Saturday had reached 200,000, so great is the interest of the people to learn how they have been fleeced by the most corrupt of all political organizations.

Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.

It is proposed to "reform" national affairs by taking power out of the hands of the party now reducing the public expenditures, reducing public taxation and paying the national debt, and putting it into the hands of the Tammany managers! Are the people ready for that?

New Haven Palladium.

"You may talk as much as you please, and prove HALL, SWEENY, TWEED & Co. to be thieves and swindlers, but what are you going to do about it?" is the answer the *World* has at last settled down upon, as the best to make to the charges of corruption proved against Tammany. If the decent citizens of New-York cannot find out a remedy, we hope the Ring will continue to plunder them at such a rate that nothing will be left for their successors, and the City compelled to go into bankruptcy.

Omaha (Neb.) Tribune.

Very sick is the great organ of Democracy, Tammany. At last New-York is aroused, and her men of wealth are rallying to the battle with that corruption which so long and effectually has cursed her. The NEW-YORK TIMES must have the credit of inaugurating this movement against the foulest Ring that ever cursed a land, and will receive the thanks of the nation for crippling a power that threatened even to take the Government of the nation itself into its hands.

Cincinnati Times & Chronicle.

The people of this country have a personal and pecuniary interest in this matter, fully as important, if not quite so direct, as have the tax-paying citizens of the Metropolis. Prompt retribution administered now will prove the preventive of a recurrence of these ills when our Western cities shall have attained an approximation to the present wealth and population of New-York. Only the other day, when the political and religious rights of a few score of her humble citizens were threatened, the public sentiment of New-York rose in majesty and rolled back the wave of ostracism and violence that endangered the very foundations of our political system. Corrupt rulers quailed and yielded before that storm of opinion, even as the gathering mob fled before the leaden hail of the 12th. The good people of New-York who spoke then merited and received the hearty thanks of a nation of freemen. They are brought now to another crisis. The country wants to see if they will prove equal to the task set before them.

Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial.

If the discovery of the great crime of Tammany shall bring to light other enormities now hidden from the day, so much the better for the community in which they lurk, and for the country at large. Therefore we urge that the matter be followed up without stop or pause. The people are upon the right track, and the scent is hot before them. Follow the criminals, whoever they may be, to their lairs and fastnesses, and drag them forth to answer in the body for their offences. For the crime of CONNOLLY and HALL, and of their confederates, is not more an outrage against New-York City than against the whole country.

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Tammany is in trouble. It would help neither us nor Tammany for the Southern papers to pretend to ignore the unfortunate predicament in which it seems to be at the present time. What with the Ribbonmen denouncing one of its great Sachems, and the Orangemen denouncing another of them, and the terrifying figures brought to light by the TIMES, Tammany would appear to be in a fair way to come to an untimely end.

New-Orleans Times.

We have read with interest and amusement both sides of the controversy between the NEW-YORK TIMES and the City Government, or rather the Mayor and Controller of that City, relative to the unexampled (in extent at least) plundering which has been sanctioned and practiced in that City. We incline to a very positive opinion that the TIMES is fully justified in holding the party in power responsible for the villainies exposed, and do not appreciate the force of the pleas set up by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY against the charges made. No one cares about the motives of the TIMES in making this assault and exposure.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Twelfth Ward Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing with pleasure the exposures in your paper of the damnable outrages and frauds perpetrated by the present City Government, the Ring, I send you the following mite to add to the long list of their extortions. I own a single lot on Third-avenue, near Harlem. Some time ago an ordinance was passed by our intimate friends, the Ring, to pave Third-avenue with Belgian pavement from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth-street. The job was done, and for this disinterested exhibition of sincere feeling on the part of the Ring I received an assessment bill of $412 54. Now, the frontage of my lot is twenty-five feet, with a width from railroad track to curb-stone of about twenty-five feet. Now, the stone contained within that square (25 by 25) is by actual count 1,300 squares, making the actual cost of each stone twenty-four and a fraction cents each. The stone can be and is furnished by contractors at $3 a 100, delivered on the ground. So, by comparing, I find that the so-called City Government, the Ring, make the snug profit of twenty-one cents a square stone. Keep on in your present course, and God grant that the articles in your paper may be the means of opening the eyes of the people to the fact that the present City Government in its existing state is a burning shame to any political party, and a corrupt mass of rottenness and pollution.

A TWELFTH WARD TAX-PAYER.
NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 30, 1871.

Questions for the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Keep on in your good work; you have not told one quarter. If the Ring have been honest how have they become so very wealthy. Can they answer the following questions honestly, and prove them honest: How did TWEED within ten years make from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars? Let him bring out his millions in bonds and all sorts of securities from his strong boxes in certain banks and safe deposit companies. Let him tell how many millions Mr. B. F. FAIRCHILD holds in real estate in his (FAIRCHILD's) name for Mr. TWEED. How many companies he is chief man in, all of which have contracts from the City? Does he own most of the armories, (which he does,) had them fitted up, altered, &c., at the City's expense? Seven years ago I knew a man that lent the Controller, CONNOLLY, one hundred dollars to pay his interest on the house he then lived in. How did he make his millions? Are the contractors that are building a new City Hall in Harlem, which will by the time it is finished cost from three to five millions, building Mr. CONNOLLY's three hundred thousand dollar house on Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and charging it all in their bills to the City? Are the said contractors doing the same thing on Senator GENET's house, Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street? Ten years ago A. GARVEY was not worth ten thousand dollars. How has he, within five years, made millions? How many hundreds of thousands has he got stowed away in a certain Safe Deposit Company and the Broadway Bank, and how many hundreds of thousands does he hold in real estate, all made dishonestly from the City? Let INGERSOLL tell honestly how many millions he has in his own name, and that of his wife, made from the City outside of what he has actually furnished. How many thousands of tons of coal has he been paid for beyond what he furnished the City? Did the City pay for his furniture in his Fifth-avenue house, furnished by POTTIER & STYMUS, which concern is backed up by TWEED? This same JIMMIE INGERSOLL is TWEED's pet. His father was TWEED's partner when they failed in the chair business, and as old INGERSOLL worked the thing out for TWEED, he took up politics, and for his kindness to TWEED he took up JIMMIE, and has made him worth millions in hundreds of ways, which would take too much time now to tell of. It is well known, and they have made no denial of their wealth either, that the entire Ring are worth over fifty millions. Now, how have they made it but by dishonesty, and that is what all good men should take hold of, push them to the wall, until they either give up the immense amount of money they have stolen from the tax-payers, and clear out of the country, which I think they will do, for it has been done so glaringly that their own safety will depend upon their getting out. Why, my dear Sir, our City Government is rotten to the core, and the sooner things are looked into the better. How many hundreds of thousands of bonds has Mr. CONNOLLY issued which there is no account of?

DUTY.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 31, 1871.

The Great German Want.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why don't you do for the Germans what you have done so well for the Americans? The majority of my countrymen of this City and State are honest, hard-working men, and are willing to be cheated out of the sweat of their labor by the Tammany thieves. Every German landing on this shore is at heart a Republican, and a natural ally of the Republican Party, and it wants but an independent daily newspaper, written in the German language and in a German spirit, in order to secure nine-tenths of the votes of our German population to the Republican Party. Look at the German daily newspapers of our City. There is first the *New-Yorker Democrat*, a Republican newspaper, [illegible] its readers with a collection of stale news and of German adaptations of some *Tribune* editorials. This paper has a circulation of about 4,000, and is without any influence because of its being in the hands of about half a dozen played-out third or fourth rate Republican politicians. Then there is the *Staats Zeitung*, a Tammany organ with about 20,000 circulation, detested by every honest German because of its subserviency to the Tammany Ring, and despised by the whole German Press of the country, because the *Staats Zeitung's* style and grammar are still worse than its politics. But it is the oldest German daily newspaper in this City and bought on account of its advertisements. Aside there is the *New-Yorker Journal*, with about 2,500 circulation, goes with the Tammany Ring through thick and thin, because it is paid for, and has no influence at all. Then there is BEN. WOOD's German edition of the *Daily News*, of course a Democratic sheet. But its politics are indifferent, and it is studiously avoiding to comment on any question of importance. This evening paper is very skillfully managed, and recognized as the best-written German daily of this City. Nevertheless, and in spite of its very great circulation, (fifty to sixty thousand,) it has no influence at all with the Germans.

This is the whole German daily Press of this City. Now, why can't we have an independent German daily, written in a German spirit? Because there are no German capitalists taking as much interest in public matters as to risk a few thousand dollars. If we had such a paper—independent of any party and clique, and telling its readers the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—I am sure the Tammany men would lose all their German followers in less than a year. Why don't American capitalists, who have to pay so large a share of the taxes imposed by Tammany, do something to enlighten our German citizens, and to show them how dreadfully they are cheated and robbed by a gang of swindlers. Such a newspaper should be no risk at all. On the contrary, if properly managed, it would prove a splendid investment. Give us more than a single issue of your paper, half English and half German—give us a German TIMES—and you will beat all the other German newspapers in less than no time.

A GERMAN AMERICAN.

A Disgusted Democrat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in a perplexity. I am an old citizen, accustomed to read all the newspapers and make all allowance for difference between them; but now I am disgusted. Where I placed my faith on their constancy I find myself so shaken and shocked at their present course during your Tammany exposures that I cannot read half their editorials without feeling disappointment and disgust to such an extent that if the Press of this country is to save us from perdition, certainly the Judges who uphold Tammany should petition the angel Gabriel to allow their victims to enter the gates with them, for they are long suffering.

The *Herald* has nothing to say to comfort the constituency who pays for its support in this City but negatives and attempts to nullify the TIMES' exposures. The *World* loses all its classic in vulgar abuse. The *Express*—that old and venerated journal whose readings were my pleasure for upward of twenty-five years—has shown unmistakably the white feather. The *Tribune* has lost its dignity to do justice to the subject. The *Post* and *Journal of Commerce* avoid as much as they well can do to touch the tender spot of the Democratic pulse, i. e. Treasury. The *Sun* stands ready to be bought for any chance of preferment, and where, oh! where shall a paper be found in which an honest man can trust?

I am satisfied that the Press of New-York, from which all the editors throughout the country take their cue, are as deep in the mud and mire as Tammany itself. For the sake of the Tammany patronage they will not shrink to uphold a wrong when at a critical moment their own interests will suffer, and so endeavor to blind the public to facts and developments which should consign their authors to the halter and to Hades.

DEMOCRAT.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1871.

P. S. The writer was advised about two months ago to offer a valuable piece of real estate to the editors of the *World* and the *Express*, as they had made recently a great deal of money out of their papers, which we supposed was legitimately made, but, now the whole thing is explained to the writer's mind, that no editor could afford to pay $100,000 to buy a country-seat with the truth at the end of his pen, and yet they do possess such valuable properties—some no doubt from Tammany.

A Merchants' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well to propose to the public at large to form "Merchants' Associations" for the purpose of electing a set of honest and upright men to our public places of trust, irrespective of politics, and for merchants as well as clerks, to stay at home on election day and work, even if they are obliged to loose a day's pay. Do it and in the end you will be benefited by it. Yours truly,

A DISGUSTED DEMOCRAT.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

The Books of the Controller's Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are strong rumors afloat to the effect that Messrs. HALL, CONNOLLY & Co. are preparing a new set of books, for the purpose of inviting an examination into their accounts! We do not doubt that some such expedient is being resorted to, to hoodwink the uninitiated, for those two honest (?) gentlemen are driven to the wall, and are compelled to fight desperately. Now, in connection with this, we beg to ask that if Mayor HALL is so conscientious and so far above corruption, why did he not, on the very day of the TIMES' exposé, demand an investigation, and invite the public to an immediate examination of the books? Why is it necessary to delay this inspection one day even? Are not all business accounts settled up daily, and why must the people be told that they will shortly be presented with a fictitious account? Does Mayor HALL suppose he can humbug the people in this way? An official who feels himself incorruptible will always challenge an inspection of his accounts, and not endeavor to shield himself by lame excuses and miserable subterfuges. Yours, &c.

AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1871.

Disgorge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an old tax-payer, I should like to inquire if the $600,000 house and stable which Controller CONNOLLY has been building for the past two years on the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue, belong to the City or not? If what you publish in regard to this man is true, (and no respectable man, Democrat or Republican, doubts your statements,) there is but one conclusion that an outsider can come to, which is, that the money with which that elegant establishment was built was stolen from the hard-working tax-payers of the City and County of New-York. Now, if this is true, why not oblige Mr. Controller CONNOLLY to give back to the hewers of wood and drawers of water so much of his ill-gotten gains as he has paid for building his palace, (as he calls his house,) by turning it over to the City. I do not suppose he will do it of his own accord, but can't he be compelled to do it?

Yours, truly, DEMOCRAT,
Twelfth Ward.

Another Grateful Democrat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an old Tammany Hall man I thank you for the diligence you have shown in exposing the Ring rascals. I have worked for and voted for the party in the old Fifth Ward for the past sixteen years. I have never held a place or sinecure from them. I was elected a School Trustee in 1866 on the Tammany ticket, but O, what a farce the local Boards are under the present régime. I have always admired the conservatism of the TIMES, and voted for Conservative Republicans, for whom I expect to vote hereafter, for I will never vote the Democratic ticket of this City and County again. Stick to the rascals, and show the public where these men got all the money to get so many fine houses and Central Park property; certainly not out of their salary. Many thanks for Saturday's edition and supplement of the TIMES.

O.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1871.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The Boston Board of Aldermen refuse to permit engine companies to leave the city.

Boston estimates the value of its public school property at about six millions of dollars.

A ton of good hay will buy a good cow in New-Hampshire.

Rochesterians are looking admiringly at a veritable green turtle alleged to have been caught in the fresh waters of Irondequoit Bay.

[illegible] fell upon a circular saw down in Damariscotta, Me., the other day, and is [illegible] than ever.

A light vote and the usual Republican majority is expected at the State election in Maine in September.

The Massachusetts State Constables are hereafter to arrest tramps and vagrants who go from city to city begging.

The Quequinnepsabeconnaugert House is the name under which a New-Hampshire tavern struggles.

A strict temperance man in Connecticut would not let his horse drink out of a public trough which had the word "bitters" painted upon it by some peripatetic advertising agent.

Gen. N. P. Banks has sent an order to Kentucky for a farm-wagon, to be used on his Massachusetts farm.

There is to be no special session of the Illinois Legislature. The regular second session will begin in Springfield on the 15th of November.

A Kentucky paper brings the afflicting intelligence that Hon. Thomas C. McCreery is "suffering terribly" from a huge carbuncle on his neck.

Capt. L. Hilliard, now of Toronto, is said to be the man who first took a steam-boat down the Lachine Rapids. This was on the 19th of August, 1849.

The Mayor of Hartford has been authorized to call a meeting of citizens to decide whether they will appropriate half a million dollars for a new State Capitol.

Mrs. Margaret Arbell closed a long life in Hudson on Tuesday morning. Her age was one hundred and three years, three months, and sixteen days.

A young woman in Connecticut recently, when sick, mortgaged her body to her physician for dissection in case of death, as compensation for professional attendance upon her. And then maliciously she got well.

A resident of Baltimore, who attempted to stop a little fight between his Newfoundland dog and a smaller cur, was turned upon by the former and very badly bitten. His wife, who came to his assistance, was also painfully wounded by the teeth of the enraged animal.

The corner-stone of the soldiers' monument on Boston Common is to be laid on the 18th September. It is expected that all the military organizations in the city will take part in the ceremonies. An oration will be delivered, of course.

Abominable is now the word applied to the water furnished the citizens of Hartford, Conn. It is explained that it is not called "villainous" merely because it appears to be impossible that there should be human workers of such villainy.

A convicted murderer, in Ohio, when asked if he had anything to say before sentence of death was passed upon him, began a long and rambling speech with the apologetic remark: "I have, Sir, I have a very bad cold, your Honor."

The stallion Kossuth, once well known to Virginia sportsmen, died in Henrico County, in that State, on Sunday, at the age of twenty-four years and one day. When in his prime, he took speed premiums at one national and five State Fairs.

Mr. Henry I. Wright, for nearly twenty years Secretary of the New-York and New-Haven Steam-boat Company, died at the Crawford House, White Mountains, on Friday night last, of softening of the brain, induced by hard work and too close attention to business.

With a feeling somewhat like despair, the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* remarks that it certainly will require a Democratic President, considering this is not many a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, of most exemplary purity of character to counteract the evil deeds of Tammany.

The missing currency referred to in telegrams two or three days ago, belonged to the National Shoe and Leather Bank of Boston. It consisted of five half sheets, each containing three ten-dollar notes, and one twenty-dollar note, and one sheet of twenty dollars. The day that they were missed, a small boy applied to the cashier of the bank to affix his signature to a bill which he said a man had given him.

A gypsy woman the other day persuaded a credulous Missouri farmer to search for hidden treasure on his land under her instructions, after he had deposited $3,200 in a place known only to herself and to him. Her "spells and incantations" failed to move the result expected by him, and when he looked for the money, after the lapse of ten days that was gone. And so was the gypsy woman.

Wilmington, Del., grows. At the present moment it is building a Masonic temple, to include an opera-house, at a cost of $100,000; a large hotel to cost $150,000; a fine public-school building, a church, and a home for aged women; and at contract the [illegible], [illegible] in length, of what is destined as a through railroad route to the West, tapping the rich counties of southern Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. Smith, the American Consul at Dundee, Scotland, whose death has been announced, was the pastor of the church at Springfield, Ill., which Abraham Lincoln and his family attended while residing there. Dr. Smith was appointed Consul by Mr. Lincoln shortly after his inauguration as President, and held that position till the day of his death. He has left the manuscript of an unfinished work, entitled *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln*.

The political campaign in Kentucky, which closes by the election on Monday next, has been conducted with more vigor than any since 1860, and it is expected that a larger vote will be cast than in any year since then. The White Republican vote at that time was about 60,000. To this 36,000 negro votes are to be added, and it is confidently anticipated that the whole Republican vote will be very nearly 90,000. It is hoped that the character and ability of the members of the Legislature elected will be an improvement on recent years.

The petition of the respondent for a new trial in the divorce suit of Sarah P. Miller vs. Nathaniel J. Miller is now being argued in the Maine Supreme Judicial Court at Portland. The application is made on the ground that the presiding Judge on the first trial did not instruct the jury that adultery on the part of the libelant would constitute a bar to the divorce; because the Judge did not instruct the jury sufficiently on the subject of recrimination; because he did not direct them to find specially whether or not the divorce should be granted for the fault of the respondent solely; because the writ was amended by striking out the count charging adultery on the part of the respondent; and because the Judge used language which indicated an opinion and consequently influenced the verdict of the jury.

A Michigan man who was recently buried in a well thirty feet from the surface of the ground, by its caving in on him, was rescued after nearly eight hours of torture. He attributes his escape to three large stones which lodged just over his head and prevented a large amount of dirt and stones from falling upon and suffocating him. He experienced no difficulty in breathing, but suffered greatly from the cold. His legs were wedged in with stone, and he found himself unable to move. He heard plainly persons at work above and their conversation; how the news should be forwarded to his friends, and even what arrangements should be made for his funeral. The crying of women and children, and the fears expressed, were distinctly heard, yet he was unable to attract the attention of his rescuers. He suffered the keenest mental tortures, fearing that when the workmen should approach him the earth and stones would be loosened and precipitated upon him, with ir[illegible]

[illegible] Finally he succeeded in making himself heard and directed the progress of the excavators.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Movements of Contagious Diseases—An Inquiry as to Cellar Lodging-Houses.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, it was ordered that suits be commenced in four cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, and fifteen cases of noncompliance with the orders of the Board.

Dr. Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, reported the following statement respecting movements of contagious diseases:

Week ending July 22—Fevers—Typhus, 1; typhoid, 9; scarlet, 46. Small-pox, 23; measles, 7; diphtheria, 2.

Week ending July 29—Fevers—Typhus, 3; typhoid, 14; relapsing, 2; scarlet, 46. Small-pox, 21; measles, 21; diphtheria, 3.

Dr. Russell, Registrar of Records, reported 531 registered deaths for the past week, being a decrease of 73 from the previous week, and less by 230 than for the corresponding period of 1870. Zymotic diseases occasioned 365 deaths; constitutional, 145; local, 131; developmental, 25; and violence, 24. The fatal cases of small-pox, which, in the three preceding weeks, had diminished from 30 to 10, increased during the past week to 14. There were 3 deaths from measles and 9 from scarlatina, being a decrease of 4 and 5 respectively. Six deaths were ascribed to typhoid fever; none have been caused by typhus since July 8. The mortality from diarrheal affections fell from 261 to 192. One death was produced by sun-stroke. Bright's disease was the occasion of 20 deaths, an increase of 14. Two additional deaths were due to wounds received in the riot, making an aggregate thus far of 62. During the four weeks just completed, embracing our most insalubrious season, there have been registered 317 less deaths than were returned for the same period of 1870. In the week ending July 15, the deaths from small-pox in London declined from 164 to 113, the lowest weekly number since January. With the exception of Manchester and Sunderland, the other English towns where it had been prevailing experienced a similar decline. In Berlin, for the week ending July 15, there were registered 732 deaths, of which 117 were due to small-pox and 180 to diarrhoea. The sanitary condition of Paris was excellent and improving weekly, the number of deaths reported for the weeks ending July 7 to 14 having been respectively 802 and 780.

A number of applications for the occupation of basements as human habitations being reported upon favorably by the City Sanitary Inspector, Commissioner Manierre moved that all the papers be referred to the Sanitary Committee, with a view to an investigation of, and full report on the entire subject of cellar lodging. Dr. Smith spoke in favor of the motion, saying that many of these basements were entirely unfit for habitation, and that the prevalence of consumption among the poorer classes was due, in a great measure, to these cellars. The motion was adopted.

A letter was read from Mr. Henry Bergh, asking for the appointment of himself, or the Superintendent of his Society, as a Health Inspector, to aid him in the discharge of his duties in enforcing the law against cruelty to animals. He added that the position was desired without pay, if consistent with the rules of the Board, and if not, that the pay should be as little as possible. The letter was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

President Bosworth announced that he would be obliged to be absent from the City for some weeks, and that it was necessary that there should be some one empowered to discharge the duties of his office during his absence. Mr. Manierre was elected President pro tem., and the Board adjourned.

Mr. Bergh and the Car Stables.

Yesterday morning Mr. Bergh, accompanied by Dr. S. N. Leo, Assistant Health Inspector of the Board of Health, made a thorough examination of the stables of the Forty-second and Grand-street Railroad Company. On a recent tour of inspection these stables were closed against Mr. Bergh, although at every other stable visited he had been kindly received. Knowing that the stables of the "Green line" were in anything but a wholesome condition, Mr. Bergh was determined not to be thwarted, and yesterday the Board of Health deputed Dr. Leo to accompany him and report to that Department on the sanitary condition of the stables. The depot of this Company is at the terminus of Forty-second-street, North River. It is built of brick, three stories high, [illegible] factory. In a dark cellar under ground, reeking with filth, stood a number of teams apparently resting or waiting for their next journey. This cellar extended under the entire building. It was totally dark and very low pitched. The ground was covered with dirty straw, and a close, stifling stench pervaded the place. On the right a small opening and platform of rotten timbers, inches deep in dirt, led to the second tier of stables on a level with the roadway. Here were gangways containing thirty-six horses on each side. The ventilation was bad, refuse, &c., was lying about in heaps. The gutters in the centre of the gangways were in some parts overflowing. Several stable men were lounging about apparently doing nothing. The third gangway was somewhat cleaner in appearance, and the stalls looked more comfortable, but the ventilation throughout was exceedingly bad. In the hospital, which is very ill-suited for the purpose were some thirty or forty horses in course of recovery from the new disease. Several appeared to be suffering great agony and past all recovery. The stalls in which the poor creatures were placed were dark and very small. The wood-work of portions of the stables was covered with filth and, excepting the gangways, out of the whole stable, a good "scrub down" appeared to be a thing unknown. The stock of this Company consists of about 450 horses. They run about forty-six cars every day and each car makes six trips. The horses go over a distance of twenty miles each day. To each gangway containing thirty-six horses are stationed two men, each having, to groom, eighteen horses and clean the stalls. The feed, consisting of ground corn-meal and hay, was examined, and the remains of the morning feed was found very sour. A supply of oats was also given to each horse as a separate feed. Dr. Leo was of opinion that very great improvement was needed before the stables could be considered at all wholesome. The ventilation was, he thought, exceedingly bad, and the force of men to attend to the horses and the stalls was totally inadequate. The Secretary, Mr. Allen, stated that it was the intention of the Company to thoroughly renovate the existing evils as soon as possible. Mr. Chalmers, the foreman of the stables, in reply to a question from Mr. Bergh, admitted that he was responsible for the condition of the horses when sent out, so that in future when a lame or galled horse is stopped and turned out, Mr. Bergh says he will hold him responsible instead of the poor driver, and have him arrested.

Want of a Ship-Owner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are truly obliged to you for the interest taken in our Quarantine stealings, as well as tax impositions. I am really glad that our Press begin to understand these things, and make note of them. I will now say a word to you on my own losses. I am owning a share say in about fifteen vessels, which are controlled in Portland, and if things at this port were as they should be they would mostly hail from this port, and give business to my ship-store and chandlery; but as things now are, with my own advice, they never come here at this season of the year, even at one dollar more freight on each hogshead of sugar from Cuba. There is still another even greater stealing, which, as it is divided up, looks smaller, but in the whole is hard to be borne, especially by our small vessels. It is common for a small vessel to charter out and home to West India ports, carrying the outward cargo for nothing, but on the start they have to pay about $50 for a berth to take in outward cargo. Without my saying more you can see what bearing that has upon the business. Now, dear Times, you have made a start in the right way, and if the other papers will take hold and help you, honest men may yet some relief from the dreadful things that we now suffer, and my hope and trust is that the honest Press and honest tax-payers and those that have suffered wrong so far, will take hold and work together to kill the viper which has stung us so hard.

A SUFFERING SHIP-OWNER.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

Dunphy, the Boy-Murderer.

John Dunphy, a boy of ten years, now on arrest for the murder of Allen G. Brown, a boy of six years of age, was brought before Judge Cardozo, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus and a motion made to admit him to bail. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. William F. Kintzing, contended that, at most, the crime could not exceed that of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and urged that bail be fixed at a reasonable amount.

Judge Cardozo reserved his decision on the question of bail, and in the meantime remanded the prisoner.

The Bundes Turnfest.

The North German Landwehr Society, which originated with the German Peace Jubilee in this City, is to participate in the Bundes Turnfest of the North American Turner Union, which will be inaugurated on Saturday, by the reception of the visiting Turner organizations. The reception, as stated before, will be attended with a torchlight procession. The Turner procession, on Monday, will be composed of three divisions. The first division will comprise the militia and schuetzen organizations; the second, vocal organizations and lodges, and the third the Turner organizations and the Turner Sharpshooters. Col. Burger, Lieut.-Col. Rueger and Quartermaster Schambeeck have been appointed division marshals for the Turner procession.

The publication committee will act as a reception committee. The banners of the different organizations will be on exhibition during the festival in the Turn Hall. The Turner organizations of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other localities, visiting the festival, are already en route for this city. An address of welcome to the visitors will be delivered at the Turn Hall on the evening of the reception by Mayor Kalbfleisch.

THE DRUGGISTS.

Another Meeting of those Opposed to the New Law—Remarks of Mr. Robbins and Others.

Yesterday afternoon another meeting of druggists and drug clerks opposed to the new law was held at Association Hall, Fourth-avenue. Not more than fifty persons were present, which small attendance was owing, as believed, to the omission in the advertisements of the day of meeting.

Dr. Cook called the meeting to order, gave a brief account of what had been already accomplished, and asked for reports of the Ward Committees appointed to obtain signatures to the articles of the Association.

A number of these were handed in, and verbal reports made, showing that the trade generally are opposed to the new law.

Mr. Chas. Osmun was elected Recording Secretary, after which Mr. Daniel Robbins, of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, made a few remarks. He said that legislation on the subject of dispensing drugs was needed, and that there was a great deal of feeling on the subject among the public. The pharmaceutists were anxious to legislate for themselves, and he had, with the consent and advice of his brethren in the trade, urged the passage of a law at Albany regulating the sale of drugs by retail druggists. The present bill had been sprung upon them and should be repealed. It was loose in its provisions; it incurred an unnecessary expense to the City of $13,000; it left the amount of fees to be paid for examinations at the discretion of the examiners, and was altogether a stupidly put together and useless bill. He thought all druggists should be registered and pay a small fee for so doing. The public had got the opinion that druggists are in the habit of employing uneducated young men as assistants, and the papers had made the most of the two or three accidents which had lately occurred through the carelessness of drug clerks. He advised his associates to show the public that they were not so ignorant, and to form, for this purpose, associations for mutual improvement. There are now in the country, he said, 12,000 druggists and of these only 500 are educated pharmaceutists. He would ask them if it would not be better to turn their attention more to the dispensation of drugs and less to the sale of fancy articles and soda-water, &c. The law relating to pharmaceutists lately passed in Maryland was the very best he had seen. It was simple in its provisions, yet, if carried out, would be effective.

A gentleman asked whether the law of 1869 was repealed by the present law.

Mr. Robbins said this law was the offspring of a butcher, (a voice—"and a prize-fighter,") and consequently was a very clumsy affair, and contained all sorts of errors. This law did not repeal any previous law, and consequently he believed the old law was in force, which permitted any one having a certificate from the College of Pharmaceutists to dispense drugs.

Another gentleman remarked that the new law merely provided a penalty for putting up physicians' prescriptions without a license, but it did not say that no drugs should be dispensed without a license.

A resolution was then adopted assessing each member of the Association $2, about $60 of expenses having already been incurred, after which the meeting adjourned.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	68	71	72	76	77
Stand of barometer, inch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 70.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 1.

By Judge Cardozo.

J. Smith Homans, Jr., vs. Louis J. Levy et al.; undertaking and sureties approved.

Oliver D. Taylor vs. William A. C. Ryan et al.; order granted.

John A. Cone vs. William H. Gleason; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

By Judge Freedman.

Michael vs. Olvany; motion granted, without costs.

Muller vs. Earl; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Lodeard vs. Kendall; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

William B. Mitchell vs. John Halloway; stenographer's minutes must be handed up. All papers in above case in Clerk's office.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The People ex rel. Albert S. Yeaton vs. The Tobacco Manufacturers' Association; Nathaniel Sands, Moses H. Grinnell, Henry Holdrege, Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., E. W. Winchester, and Samuel W. Barnard.—This is an action brought by the Attorney-General on the relation of Albert S. Yeaton, to dissolve the corporation upon the alleged ground that the capital stock was issued partly for certain patents, and was not wholly paid in money. The complaint also alleges misconduct on the part of the six trustees named as defendants, in that they, at an irregular and private meeting, removed the relator from the office of Secretary, and in that they have adopted no by-laws, &c. This was a hearing on an order to show why a receiver should not be appointed, and the trustees removed *pendente lite*. The answer of the defendants, and the affidavit, set forth that Albert S. Yeaton, the relator, has no interest in the stock of the Association, the stock being merely placed "in his name," but was for a time Secretary of the Company; that he was removed for incompetency at a regular meeting called by himself. They further allege that Charles C. Yeaton, the brother of the relator, is the instigator of these proceedings, he having failed to obtain the control of the Company; that this suit is merely the offspring of his malice and desire for revenge, and that the allegations of the complaint have no foundation in fact; that the Company own valuable patent rights, by the use of which they are now manufacturing 35,000 cigars daily; that they paid for the use of these rights $150,000 for all the United States, except three, and some one of them these rights were sold for $300,000; that the present management has the full confidence and approbation of the owners of all but the smallest fraction of the capital stock. It is also further claimed that the complaint does not allege that the Company is insolvent or in any danger of insolvency, and that the defendants' answer and affidavits show it to be in a perfectly solvent and very flourishing condition; that $100,000 of the capital stock has been paid in and $27,000 in stock has been paid for the said patent rights.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

E. R. Meade and W. C. Bartlett for plaintiff; O. P. Buel, (of Buel & Erhardt,) and R. F. Andrews, for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 5s, '74 reg. 110		100 S. M. Coal... b. c. 72¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. 116⅞		100 Con. Coal...
4,500 U. S. 5-20, r., '65		100 Pac. Mail S. ... 46¾
2,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '68 113⅞		200 do. ... bet. call. 46⅞
1,000 U. S. 10-40, reg. 109⅝		200 do. ... 47
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old ... 72½		100 Adams Ex. ...
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new 73¼		100 N. Y. C. & H. R. ... 97⅞
2,000 Ga. 6s ... 92¼		10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Cer. 93⅞
2,000 Ga. 7s, Gold bds. 95¾		100 Erie R. ...
2,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 57		100 do. ... 29⅝
2,000 N. Y. 7s, B. L. R. 108¾		100 Har. ... bet. call. 125
13,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 93½		200 Reading ... 113⅞
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d ... 95		100 Lake S. & M. S. ... 109⅞
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M. ...		200 do. ... bet. call. 109⅞
3,000 Cent. Pac. G. B. 98⅝		100 Panama ... 83
3,000 Mich. S. S. F. B. 102½		20 do. ... 83¼
9,000 U. Pac. 1st mort. 87¾		200 Chi. & N. W. ...
5,000 U. Pac. Inc. ...		200 do. ... bet. call. 68¼
2,000 U. Pac. Land G. 81⅝		35 C. C. Cin. & I. ... 86⅝
2,000 Q. & T. 1st M. ... 87		200 M. & St. P. Pref. ... 81⅝
1,000 C. & A. S. F. B. 101¾		100 P., Ft. W. & C. guar. 98
7,000 C. R. I. & P. 1st M. 88¾		11 do. ... 108¾
[illegible]		100 Chi. & Alton ...
5 Am. Ex. Bank ... 116½		210 Mor. & Essex ... 92¾
38 Continental Bank ...		100 U. Pac. bet. call. 27⅞
50 Tenth Nat. Bank. 125		100 H. & St. Joseph. 71¼
10 Con. Coal of Md. 37¾		100 H. & St. J. Pref. 93⅝
300 W. U. Telegraph. 58¼		50 Chi., Bur. & Q. ... 140
300 do. bet. call. 58⅜		200 do. ... 147

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62 114⅛	300 Pac. Mail Co. b. c. 46⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new ... 112⅞	300 do. ...
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new ... 73¼	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. ... 97⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old ... 74	300 L. Sh. & Mich. So. 109⅞
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss. ... 94⅝	300 Union Pacific ... 27⅞
10,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 57	100 do. ... bet. call. 27⅞
10,000 Union Pac. 1st. 87⅞	100 do. ... 27⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 98⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts. ... 120⅞
2,000 [illegible]	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 92⅝
100 Maryland Coal Co. 30	300 Del., Lack. & W. ...
50 Han. & St. Jo. ... 71⅜	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 86
	300 Del., Lack. & W. .. 109

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

We compile from the First of August Public Debt Schedule the following classification of the Funded Stocks of the United States, the Principal and Interest of which are payable in Gold Coin:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, JULY 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$281,801,700	$31,318,300	$312,110,000
5-20s, 1864	42,162,650	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	121,096,850	32,544,450	153,640,350
5-20s, 1865 (N)	174,493,650	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867	257,834,050	29,921,300	287,755,350
5-20s, 1868	31,099,500	11,314,000	42,413,500
Total 5-20s	$985,742,900	$139,020,300	$1,124,763,200
Sixes, 1881	62,301,350	191,249,850	253,551,200
Fives, 10-40s	70,090,150	127,857,150	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	12,302,000	7,748,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	7,340,000	53,460,000	60,740,000
Total	$1,138,140,350	$727,602,300	$1,853,731,650
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,998,180
Reduction of Funded Debt.			$254,266,530
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			$124,235,250
Present yearly charge			110,972,636
Reduction in Interest Charge			$13,262,614

We compile from the last monthly report from the Bureau of Statistics, No. 11 of the series of 1871, the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the first eleven months of the late Fiscal Year:

OUR FOREIGN TRADE—JULY 1 TO MAY 31, 1871.

Imported in foreign goods, in gross	$470,680,079
Re-exported out of Bond, &c.	13,940,470
Total, after United States manufacture	[illegible]
Goods in bond June 30	$56,390,541
Goods in bond May 31	62,324,736
Foreign goods taken for consumption	$452,634,724
Exported American produce, gold value	396,285,921
Balance eleven months	$56,348,803
Exported in domestic bullion, &c.	$75,062,311
Exported in foreign bullion, &c.	12,302,000
Together	$88,364,380
Less foreign, imported	18,376,000
Net outgo of specie	$69,071,380
Apparent balance in favor of U. States	$12,722,163

COMPARISON WITH SAME MONTHS OF 1870.

Eleven months.	May 31, '71.	May 31, '70.
Goods for consumption	$452,634,724	$388,347,018
Produce exported	396,285,921	347,748,712
Balance exclusive of specie	$56,348,803	$41,100,306
Net specie outgo	69,074,586	34,575,649
Apparent balance	*$12,725,183	*$6,525,657

*Favor of United States.

The offers of United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund today were $1,647,600 in amount, but nearly all above the current price of Gold. The Secretary of the Treasury accepted the offers under 112¼ ℔ cent, $163,750, as follows:

Edward Sweet & Co.		Edward Sweet & Co.	
$8,000 '64, r.	112.08	20,000 '64, r.	112
10,000 '65, c.	112.08	20,000 '64, c.	112.06
800 '65, c.	112.08	20,000 '64, c.	112.12
5,000 '64, c.	112.08	5,000 '65, c.	112
500 '65, c.	112.08	1,000 '65, c.	112.08
1,000 '67, c.	112.08	10,000 '64, c.	112.10
500 '65, c.	112.08	9,300 '65, r.	112.10
5,000 '64, c.	112.10	10,000 '65, c.	112.11
10,000 '65, c.	112.10	20,000 '65, c.	112.12
10,000 '65, c.	112.12		
1,000 '65, c.	112	$163,750	
5,000 '67, c.	112		

The open market for all the Public Funds was again very strong today, the extreme prices of yesterday being made by sellers. At the same time the Gold market was very quiet, the quotation standing at 112¼ nearly all day. The business is very light, but the *Bull* operators in the Gold Room hold with considerable firmness, assisted this week by a heavy demand to pay Customs Duties, about $3,150,000 in three days. The rates of Exchange on London are 109¾@110 ℔ cent. 60 days, most of the transactions at 109¾ ℔ cent. The sight rates are 110¼@¾ ℔ cent. There is nothing to remark upon in Money affairs today.

On the Stock Exchange there is pretty vigorous speculation going on in several of the Western Road Stocks, and in New-York Central and Reading, and the advance in the case of North-west Common today was 3 ℔ cent. on yesterday's sales, and there was also a further advance on Reading, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Wabash, and a firm market for New-York Central and Scrip. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail leads the market, and the Western Telegraph is gradually recovering the July decline in the Stock. Among the Southern State Bonds, the Tennessees are up to 73½@74, and the South Carolinas are in demand at 57 ℔ cent., or a recovery of 2 ℔ cent. since last week. Missouris have fallen off since the purchases for account of the State have been closed.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Railways strong; the Public Funds firm and scarce:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113
American Gold	112¼	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97⅛	97⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs.	93⅛	93⅞
Reading	113⅝	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	108
North-west Common	68¼	70¼
North-west Preferred	92	92
Pacific Mall	46	47⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81	80¼
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛	109⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞	45
Toledo and Wabash	62⅛	62⅞
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅞
Erie	29⅛	29⅜
Union Pacific	27⅛	29

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, AUG. 2.

Gold receipts	$615,007 95
Gold payments	133,143 07
Gold balance	81,753,287 90
Currency receipts	480,552 75
Currency payments	461,329 69
Currency balance	5,409,445 36
Customs	596,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	116	5-20 coup., '67	113
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	116⅞	5-20 coup., '68	113
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 reg.	*109⅝
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 coup.	113⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114	Currency 6s	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅞		

*Ex-Dividend.

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	73¼	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	62½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	73¼	Ohio 6s, 1875	103
Virginia 6s, old	64½	Ohio 6s, 1881	108
Va. 6s, new bonds	72	Ohio 6s, 1886	104
Va. 6s, reg. old	54	Ills. Canal bds, 1870	110
Va. 6s, Consol. bonds	68	Ills. coup. 6s, 1877	100
Va. 6s, Deferred b'ds	23	Ills. coup. 6s, 1879	100
Georgia 7s, Gold b'ds	93¾	Ills. War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	42	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Fund'g act, 1866	21½	Indiana 5s	100
N. C. Fund'g act, 1868	20	Michigan 6s, 1873	99
N. C. new bonds	25	Michigan 6s, 1878	99
N. C. Special tax	19	Michigan 6s, 1883	99
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	57	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108½
Missouri 6s	95	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	108½
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds.	69	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	107½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	79	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	107½
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	107½
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1876	107½
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	107½
Alabama 5s	67	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874	101
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat. R.	87	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1875	101
Arkansas 6s, Funded	54½	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1876	101
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss.	55		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	85¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	90	T. & W. Equip. bds.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	[illegible]
Erie 1st Ext.	101¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91
Erie 1st End.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	86½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	93	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	[illegible]
Erie 5th 7s, '88	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93½	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
Long Dock Bonds	96	Ohio, Rock I. & Pac.	101½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104½	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Harlem 1st 7s	[illegible]	Clev. & Toll S. F.	92
Harlem Con. & S. F. 6s	99	N. J. Cen. New bds.	103½
Albany & Sus. 2d bds.	95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	103½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	100
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	97
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	99	P., F. W. & C. Eq. B. bs.	102
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	102½	Cleve. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	97
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
Cen. Pac. bds.	98	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
Union Pac. 1st bds.	87	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	81	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	80	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. '75	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Alton & T. H. 1st	99	Ohio & Miss. Con.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	97½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94½
Chic. & N. W. Int.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105½
Chic. & N. W. Con. bds.	90½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Ext. bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	89
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98½	Marietta & Cin. 1st	92
Han. & St. Jos. Conv.	100¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st	99
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	101	Joliet & Chic. 1st	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	100	New-York & N. H. 6s	99¾
		Cedar Falls & M. 1st	89

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	B'k of North America	104½
Merchants'	119	Hanover	102
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	137½
Union	140	People's	145
America	147	East River	112½
City	[illegible]	Market	120
Tradesmen's	151	Nassau	106
Mechanics' Association	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	124
Gallatin National	121	St. Nicholas	125
Merchants' Exchange	92½	Marine	[illegible]
Leather Manuf's	185	Commonwealth	90½
North'n Ward	106	Park	[illegible]
State of New-York	109	Manufs' & Merchts'	101
Commerce	116	N. Y. National Ex.	110
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	117	Central National	106
Ocean	90½	Second National	108
Mercantile	120	Fourth National	112½
American Exchange	116	Ninth National	112
Bank of the Republic	113	Ship'rs & Brokers' Ass.	90

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¾	101
City 6s, new	101¾	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	126	127
Pennsylvania Central	61	61¼
Reading	113⅞	113⅞
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	47¼	47½
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28¼
Northern Central	40¾	41
Lehigh Navigation	38	38¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¼	90½

Among the Domestic Exports of the week, from this port, are 30,000 bags of Crude Silver Ore, of the value of $150,000. The Ore is said to come from the Territory of Utah, and is shipped to the smelting-works in Wales, via Liverpool. The yield of Silver is about $12 to the ton.

We understand that Mr. George W. McLean has been elected a member of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, to fill a vacancy.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest, GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	20	Spirits Turp., bbls.	367
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Resin, bbls.	40
Cotton, bales	547	Pork, pkgs.	130
Copper, bbls.	123	Cut-meats, pkgs.	139
Copper, plates	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	11	Stearine, pkgs.	18
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	2,836
Flour, bbls.	10,103	Cheese, pkgs.	16,517
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	229,275	Pea-nuts, bags	22
Oats, bushels	11,300	Spelter, pieces	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	700	Sumac, bags	100
Flaxseed, bags	[illegible]	Tea, half chests	77
Corn-meal, bags	200	Tobacco, hhds.	725
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, bales, &c.	463
Hops, bales	173	Whisky, bbls.	899
Leather, sides	11,770	Wool, bales	371

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—4,389 boxes Cheese, 300 tcs. Lard, 23,700 bushels Corn, 216 boxes Bacon, 168 bales Leather, 619 bales Cotton, 179 pkgs. Furs, 163 hhds. Tobacco, 10,276 bushels Wheat, 20 hhds. Tallow, 141 pkgs. Butter, 50 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer *St. Olay*, for London—16,445 bushels Wheat, 16,916 bushels Corn, 36 pkgs. Tobacco, 159 bbls. Pork, 5 bbls. Jewelry Sweeps, 27 cases Oil, 20 boxes Bacon, 45 bushels Rye, 50 pkgs. Butter, 124 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Scotia*, for Yarmouth, England—15,134 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Dunn*, for Cork and orders—5,000 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Johanna*, for Bilboa—300 bbls. Naphtha, 1,600 boxes Naphtha, 350 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Sam Weller*, for Malaga—40 bbls. Petroleum, 334 cases Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at from $6 37½ for Pots, and at $8@$8 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.; stock, 197 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been firm but not generally active. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bags Rio by the *Pactolus*, 900 bags do. by the *Ellen Stewart*, 1,580 bags do. by the *Johann*, and 800 bags do. by the *Halley*, on private terms. Of the offerings, mentioned, at auction the owners withdrew the bulk, only 138 bags having been sold at equal to market rates. The stock of Coffee in first hands yesterday (our detailed statement was crowded out this morning) was 122,039 bags and 48,038 mats, against 120,807 bags and 29,714 mats same date last year. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@13¾c. in Gold; Ceylon, 15c.@16c.; Jamaica, 12c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@11c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—There has been less inquiry for early delivery on the basis of yesterday's quotations, closing flat and rather weak. Sales, 2,049 bales, including 80 bales to shippers, 300 bales to spinners, and 1,700 bales in transit. For forward delivery a less active trade was reported, opening at an advance of ⅛c., but closing ⅛c.@¼c. off yesterday's quotations, with sales reported of 9,300 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 200 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c.; September, 200 bales at 18½c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c.; 200 bales at 18⅝c.; October, 300 bales at 18 7-16c.; October and November, 100 bales each, at 18⅜c., together; October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 18⅜c., together; November, 100 bales at 18⅜c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 18 5-16c., together; December, 100 bales at 18⅜c. And today, for August, 200 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18½c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales, delivered 3d, at 18⅝c.; 100 bales each August, September, October, November and December, at 18⅜c., together; September, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 700 bales at 18 9-16c., 300 bales at 18½c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 700 bales at 18⅜c.; October, 800 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 700 bales at 18⅜c.; November, 200 bales at 18⅜c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅜c., together; December, 800 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 200 bales at 18⅜c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 18.49c.; September, 18.51c.; October, 18.53c.; November, 18 7-16c. Stock of Cotton in New-York, July 31, 1871: In warehouses, 40,995 bales; on shipboard, (not cleared,) 2,250 bales; on wharves, 1,740 bales; in Jersey City, 300 bales; total, 54,215 bales. The receipts at this port today were 547 bales, including 19 bales from Norfolk, 215 bales from Savannah, 215 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15½	15¾	15¾	15¾
Good Ordinary	17	17¼	17½	17½
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	19
Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21	21¼	21½	21½

The quotations are based on Cotton running, in quality, not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week:

	Wednesday.	This day last week.	Thus far this week.	Thus far last week, including today.	Total last week.	Total this week last year.
Galveston	42	716	880	1,482	242	
New-Orleans	337	2,134	2,436	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mobile	35	174	325	673	280	
Savannah	112	350	478	1,384	1,251	
Charleston	252	538	686	956	1,012	
Wilmington	60	70	170	176		
Norfolk	53	296	430	549	291	
Baltimore	[illegible]	257	478	805	236	
New-York	215	747	538	265	729	
Boston	[illegible]	265	16	31	213	
Providence	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	
City Point	[illegible]			12		
Total	1,021	5,801	6,317	10,686	4,681	

This day last week	1,469
This day last year	515
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,983,250
Same time last year	2,921,491

DYEWOODS—Quiet at old figures; stock, 860 tons Logwood; 3,000 tons Lima Wood; 300 tons Japan Wood, and 100 tons Fustic.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour have been liberal, and prices have been quoted off 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., leading to a rather freer movement, chiefly in the low grades. Of shipping extras 3,800 bbls. were purchased on the basis of $6 25@$6 35 for Western, and $6@$6 75 for State, ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5 15, chiefly at $4 80@$5; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 40@$5 75, very good to fancy at $5 75@$6 15, poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 60, ordinary to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 80. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour ℔ bbl.	$3 50@$4 25
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 40@ 5 15
Extra State	5 40@ 5 75
Extra City, shipping brands	5 40@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 45@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 20@ 5 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 75@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 65@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy, with sales, since our last, of 375 bbls., at $5 25@$6 50 for poor to good, and $6 50@$8 10 for good to very choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $4@$5 ℔ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive and heavy; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. at $3 25@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 50@$3 85 for Jersey and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been further seriously depressed by increased offerings, less favorable foreign and Western advices, and firmer ocean freights, and prices have been quoted off fully 1c. ℔ bushel, lower and more or less irregular. The export demand has been fair at the reduced figures. Prime samples, particularly of Spring, were offered with less freedom, and Winter was more abundant [illegible]. The bulk of the trade in Spring has been at $1 32@$1 36 for strictly prime to choice No. 2, chiefly at $1 30 for ordinary to very choice No. 2, chiefly at $1 30 for [illegible], which latter was the current quotation at the close; and $1 20@$1 26 for steamer grades, do. The business in Red and Amber Western was mostly on the basis of $1 30@$1 35 for fair, [illegible] to $1 40 for very handsome, &c., ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible] chiefly at $1 30@$1 40; Red and Amber Western at $1 32@$1 40, chiefly at $1 32@$1 41 for old, and $1 35@$1 40 for new, fair to good, and $1 42 for very choice [illegible]; and $1 32@ [illegible] for [illegible], No. 1 Spring, at $1 35@$1 38; No. 2 Spring at $1 27@$1 32, chiefly $1 30 for prime afloat; Soft, &c., [illegible]; White Genesee, $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber State, $1 32@$1 47; new White Southern, $1 40@$1 55; new Amber do. $1 38@[illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn has been very freely dealt in, largely by the home trade, but in a fair extent for shipment and on speculation, but at lower prices, closing rather weak, with less pressure to realize. The main trade was in sound Mixed Western at 63@64c., for steamer, to choice, closing steady on the basis of 64½c. for straight samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 300,000 bushels at 60c.@65½c., for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 63@65c., for dry samples of Mixed, afloat, and 62@64c. for steamer grades; 68c.@70c. for Yellow Western on Southern, nominally 72c.@73c. for White Western, and 85c.@87c. for prime to choice White Southern... Rye has been dull and irregular; a few car-loads of new Western were sold at 75c.@78c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley... Barley-malt has been in slack demand at from $1 20@$1 40 for fair to choice Canada, and $1 10@$1 20 for fancy City; 700 bushels Canada were sold at $1 35... Oats continue in very moderate request at lower and irregular prices, with sales reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 50c.@51c. for old mixed Western; 50c.@52c. for new, and 55c.@57c. for new and old White Western and Ohio, the latter an extreme. The export clearances hence since our last include 124 bbls. Flour, 18,646 bushels Wheat and 16,916 bushels Corn for London; 13,628 bushels Wheat and 23,700 bushels Corn for Liverpool, and 15,134 bushels Corn for Yarmouth, England. The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. Aug. 1, 1871:

Corn—W. S. Miller, Union Bank, J. L. Sherwood, Thomas J. Brown, William Van Horn, Jennie Tubbs, W. J. Forman, J. Botts, J. F. Knapp, Arthur E. Smith, H. P. Bissel, Maggie and Stella, T. L. Hulbert, M. Bowe, D. W. Fairchild, Robert Barnard, Dwight, R. E. Tanner, Willie E. Roberts, Hattie Vandeker, J. L. Smithers, Buffalo; W. R. Jennings, Fred Wyker, Oswego.

Oil—D. Bell, Chas. H. Cutts, D. S. Kelsch, Buffalo.

Wheat—Saxon, F. N. Vedder, Oswego; Walter M. Fleming, James M. Matthews, Miss Sangamon, Buffalo.

Lumber—Pleasant Hill, Sears & Clark, Buffalo; Mohawk, Rome; Come, B. Morgan, J. H. Woodin, S. M. Brown, Wm. Godiner, Sarah Jane, Sam Scott, Pilot, Wm. P. Herring, Oswego.

Coal—E. A. Hawley, Buffalo.

Salt—Lighton Bros., James Maloney, Salina; Chas. H. Johnston, Syracuse.

Ashes—Antietam, Joe Drury, Ira C. Harper, Oswego.

Flour—L. A. Harvey, Fulton.

Iron Ore—T. W. Ewell, Oswego.

Staves—Addison Patrick, Buffalo.

HEMP—Firm, but dull. Stock, 466 bales American and 19,607 bales foreign. Sales, 750 bales Manila, at Boston, at 12c.; 250 bales Jute, here, at 5½c., gold; and 230 bales Jute, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in slack demand at old figures. Stock, 146,100, against 136,400 same time last year.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, with current prices nominal; 107 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at 50c.@60c. ℔ gallon. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@65c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 32c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@55c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c. ℔ gallon. The stock in first hands yesterday (our detailed statement of which was crowded out this morning) was 3,842 hhds. and 8,685 bbls., against 5,298 hhds. same date last year.

NAVAL STORES—Resins have held steady, and prices are about nominal; Strained at $3, with sales of 500 bbls. on private terms, and less Pale quoted at $7 75. Spirits Turpentine declined further at the opening, but the stock exceeding the market, was cleared off at the inside prices, and toward the close some reaction occurred. Sales have been 300 bbls. at 53c., and 400 bbls. to arrive, at 55c., closing at 54c., for prompt delivery... Of Washington Tar, 50 bbls. were sold at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 54c.; Crude Turpentine, [illegible]; Resin, $3 for strained up to $8 for extra choice White, Tar, [illegible] ℔ bbl. Stock in yards: 1,207 bbls. Resin, [illegible] bbls. Tar, and 124 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, against [illegible] bbls. Resin, [illegible] bbls. Tar, 1,221 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 140 bbls. Crude same date in 1870.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very moderate inquiry reported for Crude in bulk, which has been quoted weak on the basis of 11½c.@12c. ℔ gallon. Shipping Crude continues very dull at 13c.@13½c. here, and 14c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 980 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a very quiet market on the basis of $4 75 on the Lower and $4 40@$4 45 for Upper Wells... Refined has been unusually dull, has ruled steady on the basis of 22@22½c. here, with sales of 2,600 bbls., and 24¼c.@24½c. at Philadelphia, early delivery. The buoyancy in ocean freights checked the export movement. At Baltimore 1,700 bbls. were sold, for last half of August delivery, at 22c. ℔ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 119 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 330 bbls. for Bilboa, and 400 bbls. and 3,941 cases for Malaga, and from Philadelphia, 118,255 gallons for Bremen, 124,296 gallons for Copenhagen, 161,661 gallons for Dantzic, 88,110 gallons for Gibraltar and orders, and 133,326 gallons for Antwerp... Refined Oil, in cases, has been very quiet at 28½c.@29c. ℔ gallon... Naphtha has been [illegible] at the basis of 9½c. in shipping order. The export clearances hence include 1,600 bbls. for Cork and orders, 300 bbls. and 1,050 cases for Bilboa.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active and steadier as to price. The bulk of the business has been in Mess, sales have been reported since our last of 1,550 bbls., in lots, at $14 87½@$15 for City and Western Mess, $13 25@$13 75 for new Prime Mess, and [illegible] for Prime, $14@$14 50 for [illegible] Mess, $12 75 for Prime Mess; $14 25@$14 50 for Rumps and $18 for Thin Mess, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery a fair demand was noted for Western Mess on the basis of $14 50, seller September, October and January; sales, 4,500 bbls.; stock, 34,681 bbls. Pork... Dressed Hogs continue quiet at 6½c.@7¼c. ℔ lb... Cut-meats have been in light demand at 13c.@14c. for Hams, 5½c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 14½c.@15c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ℔ lb... Bacon has been in fair request at 8c.@9c. for ice-cured fancy cuts... sales, 450 boxes. Stock by last Sales: Clear on private terms... Lard has been in less demand, at about previous prices, with sales reported of 460 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9½c.@9⅝c. for Western Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c.@10½c. for Western Steam; and 10c. for New and 10¼c.@10½c. for City. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, including seller August at 9⅝c., and seller September on private terms... Beef has been very quiet at $10@$12 for Mess and $12@$15 for Extra Mess... Beef Hams continue dull and unsettled at $17@$26 for Prime Mess, and $16@$21 for India Mess, ℔ tc. Stock of Beef, 18,186 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams have been inactive, at from $18@$28 for the range of qualities, ℔ bbl... Butter continues in moderate demand, including State fair to prime, quoted at 21c.@25c., and very inferior to good at 13c.@20c.; Western fair to prime, at 15c.@22c., and inferior to good at 10c.@16c., ℔ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,836 pkgs... Cheese has been in demand at from 6c.@11c. for inferior to very fancy Factory; 9c.@11c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy, 9c.@10c. for Western; the day's receipts were 16,517 boxes.

RICE—Quiet and steady; 200 bbls. Carolina were sold at $8 25@$8 50, and 300 bags Rangoon on the basis of $7 for prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales, 700 pockets Calcutta Linseed at $2 28, gold, ℔ bushel; market steady.

SOAP—Has been in more request and held with more confidence. We quote: Castile at 11½c.@12c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 6½c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet and buyers have had any existing advantage as to price, though the leading holders seem not disposed to make any important concessions. There was comparatively little inquiry for refining stock. Sales were made of 88 hhds. at 9⅛c.@9¼c., for scant fair to scant good refining Cuba, the latter price having been the best bid for round lots of fully good; 9⅜c. for scant prime do.; 10¼c. for grocery Cuba, and 10½c. for do. Porto Rico. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 9⅛c.@9½c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 10c.@10⅝c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8¾c.@9⅝c. and grocery from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand at 11c.@11½c. at the extremes. The stock of raw Sugars in first hands yesterday (our detailed statement of which had to be omitted this morning) was 86,683 hhds., 99,447 boxes and 276,789 bags, against 83,747 hhds., 172,300 boxes, 468,250 bags same time last year. Stock of Melado, 10,237 hhds., against 7,093 hhds. Aug. 1, 1870.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow continues in fair demand at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 175,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9⅜c., for fair to very choice, chiefly at 9⅜c.@9 5-16c.; also, 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 11⅝c.@12c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in demand and firm; other kinds quiet. Stock of Domestic in warehouse, (our detailed statements were crowded out this morning,) 18,999 hhds. in New-York, and 3,660 hhds. in Brooklyn. Stock of Spanish in first hands, 14,702 bales, against 34,087 bales same time last year.

WHISKY—Has been in better supply and quoted lower on a moderate demand. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 94¼c. for iron-bound pkgs.; also, 70 bbls. Bridge at 94c. ℔ gallon; receipts, 599 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the day has been the extraordinary activity in the line of Grain engagements, particularly on berth, at a further advance of ½d.@¾d. ℔ bushel, closing strong and buoyant. The chartering business was fair in Grain, and moderate in Petroleum vessels, with some call noted for vessels for general cargo, and for the Naval Stores trade. The reported engagements of Grain, on berth and charter, for prompt and forward delivery, cover equal to about 237,000 bushels. The movements in Provisions were moderate, with rates showing a hardening tendency on the general list. For Liverpool, the reported engagements have been 147,000 bushels Grain, by sail, delivered extending to Saturday week at 8½d.@9d. for Corn, and 9½d.@10d. for Wheat; 115,000 bushels Grain, by steam, with in part similar privileges as to delivery, to vessel at 9½d.@10d. for Corn, and 10½d.@11d. for Wheat, closing with shipments at the highest figures in each instance, both by sail and steam, and owners claiming a further fractional advance; 270 bales Cotton, at 5-16d., mostly by sail, at 5-32d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; 5,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 50s.@55s.; [illegible] boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d.@35s., by sail, and 40s. by steam, ℔ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 6d.; 7,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 9d. ℔ bushel... For Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat, [illegible] bushels Grain, by steam, at 10½d.@11d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, 22,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 11d.@11½d., closing at 11½d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol, an Italian bark, of 404 tons register, at £1,210, to load mainly with grain, on charterer's account. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, of 430 tons register, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 8s. 6d.; and an Italian brig, of 327 tons register, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 9d. ℔ quarter. For three ports in the United Kingdom, and two on the Continent, charterer's option, a British ship of 1,390 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, of 415 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a North German brig, of 321 tons register, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., or if direct, at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter. For Antwerp, by sail, 1,300 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 22,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ℔ bushel; 50 pkgs. Tallow, &c., at 30s. ℔ ton. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Lard and Tallow, by sail, at 30s. ℔ ton. For Bremen, a North German bark, of 389 tons register, with 2,750 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, and another, of 360 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 4½d. ℔ bbl. For Stettin, a N. G. bark, of 330 tons register (a recharter), with a cargo of Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 5s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs. For a direct port in the German Baltic, a British brig, of 270 tons register, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, of 250 tons register, with about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Several vessels yet to arrive were reported chartered for Grain, without reliable particulars.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

There was no trade in Beef Cattle or in Milch Cows at this locality. Veals were in small demand at from 7c.@10c. ℔ lb. Sheep firm at from 4¼c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Lambs were of poor quality, and sold in large lots at from 6c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Hogs opened firm on a fair trade at 5¼c. ℔ lb. on an average weight of 204 lbs. a head.

SALES TODAY.

At the Forty-sixth-street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 5 Veals, weight 1,050 lbs., at 10c. ℔ lb.; 18 Lambs, weight 900 lbs., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 29 Lambs, weight 6,130 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,160 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 13 Sheep, weight 1,760 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 115 Lambs, weight 7,600 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 138 Lambs, weight 7,270 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 110 Lambs, weight 6,000 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb. The foregoing stock was mixed Canadas and Ohio, and was generally poor in quality.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Kase & Hauer sold 43 Lambs, average weight 60 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 400 Lambs, average weight ℔ head 58 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 25 Sheep at $5 ℔ head; 22 Sheep, average weight 78 lbs. ℔ head, at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; Judd & Buckingham sold 190 Sheep, weight 18,230 lbs., at 5⅛c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 31, 1871—2,502 head of horned Cattle, 2,414 Sheep, 83 Calves, 115 Horses.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards, for the week ending Aug. 2, 1871—11,129 Hogs, 7,280 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for this day—1,940 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Steers, 1 Cow, 132 Veals.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. WHEAT opened dull, closed firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 cash; 99½c. seller August; in the afternoon firm; 99½c., seller August. CORN opened dull, closed firm; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@42⅝c., cash; 41½c. seller August; 41¾c., seller September; in the afternoon, demand active; prices advanced ⅛c., seller August. OATS unsettled and irregular; No. 2, 30c. RYE easier; No. 2, 55½c. BARLEY easier; No. 2 Spring, 64c.@65c. HIGHWINES quiet; 88c. for iron-bound. PORK quiet and weak; $12 25 cash, or seller August. LARD quiet, 9¼c.@9⅛c. HOGS opened firm, but closed dull at $3 90@$4 75. CATTLE, $2 12½@$6 25. FREIGHTS strong and steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 238,000 bushels Corn, 138,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley and 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 252,000 bushels Corn, 207,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley and 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—COTTON dull and nominal at 18c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firm; other qualities dull; Superfine Winter, $4 40@$4 55; Extra do. $4 75; Double Extra do., $5@$5 50. WHEAT dull and prices have declined; Inspected No. 2 Red, $1 10; No. 3 Red Winter, $1 02. CORN dull and unsettled; Choice lower; Mixed bulk, on track, 38c.; do. in warehouse, 40c.; do. sacked, 47c.@50c. OATS [illegible] firm, but closed dull and lower; Mixed bulk, on track, 30c.@32c.; do. sacked, 37c.@38c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE dull and unchanged [illegible] 56c.@57c. sacked. WHISKY firm at 89c. PORK steady. BAGGING quiet at 19½c. [illegible] $14@$14 25, mostly on orders. BACON dull, only jobbing trade; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. LARD nominal. HOGS lower; sales at $4@$4 50. CATTLE steady at $3@$6 25, for medium to choice natives. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 19¾c.@20c.; Middling Orleans, 20½c. FLOUR dull and quotations barely maintained; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extras, $5 12½@$5 37½; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 62½@$6 50; Spring Wheat do., $6@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio, $6 75@$7 25; Family lots, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 20,000 bushels New Red at $1 32@$1 35; Amber, $1 38@$1 40. RYE firm at 80c. CORN steady in quality; sales 10,000 bushels Western, Yellow, at 68c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 67c.@68c. OATS dull for New, at 50c.@55c.; sales, Old at 65c.@70c. for Choice White Western. COFFEE firm; Rio, 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 15c.@15½c., gold. SUGAR—Demand good at full prices; Fair to Good Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. Grocery grades, 9¼c.@10½c. MOLASSES—Absence of business for want of stock. PROVISIONS dull and market favors buyers. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 19c.; Refined, 24¼c.@24½c. WHISKY steady; Western in iron, 93¼c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 2.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling 19½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, $5 50@$5 60. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red Winter, $1 10@$1 12. CORN quiet and unchanged; 51c.@52c. RYE dull and unchanged; 68c.@70c. OATS dull and unchanged; 36c.@40c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Winter, nominally 80c.@90c. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled; holders anxious to sell; sales of country-packed Pork at $12 75@$12 80; closing nominal. LARD—dull, prices nominal; no export demand; nominally 9⅛c.@9¼c. BULK MEATS neglected; can be bought at 5¾c.@6⅛c. BACON easier, Shoulders, 6½c. asked. Sides sold at 7⅞c. 9¼c. was subsequently offered. HOGS dull and prices have declined; $4 40@$4 75. CATTLE—Heavy receipts depress the market; sales at $1 75@$4 75. WHISKY steady, with moderate demand at 89c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—FLOUR is 25c. lower on all grades; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 25. CORN unchanged; sales, 9,600 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 68c.; 9,800 bushels High Mixed at 66c.; 1 car at 61c. Other Grains nominal. CORN-MEAL lower; Bolted, $1 40; Unbolted, $1 35 ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED lower; Shorts, $20@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 94c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS—By lake, 23,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,105,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—FLOUR dull and heavy; no sales. WHEAT—Spring quoted at $1 25@$1 27; Amber, $1 27; White, $1 30@$1 37. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN lower; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 56c.; 1,100 bushels do. 56c. OATS dull and nominal; sales, 2,000 bushels at 44c. RYE nominal. BARLEY—Market bare. IMPORTS—Flour, 1,608 bbls.; Wheat, 38,873 bushels; Corn, 224,892 bushels; Oats, 77,978 bushels; Barley, 7,132 bushels; Rye, 6,460 bushels. EXPORTS by Canal—Wheat, 45,589 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 32,992 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels. EXPORTS by Canal—Wheat, 22,809 bushels; Corn, 19,245 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Rye, 1,457 bushels. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; quoted to New-York, 12½c. on Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10¾c.; Rye, 10¼c.; Oats, 7¼c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand. WHEAT active and lower; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 42; No. 2 do. $1 33; No. 1 do. $1 17; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; Amber Michigan, $1 29; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25½; No. 1 Red, $1 24, closing at $1 23; No. 2 do. $1 18, closing at $1 17; No. 3 do. $1 11; rejected do. 90c. CORN dull and lower; sales at 52½c. for High Mixed; [illegible] Low Mixed, 50½c.; Michigan, 50½c. [illegible]. OATS dull; declined; No. 1, 38c.; No. 2, 37c.; Michigan, 38c. [illegible] FREIGHTS dull, [illegible] to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn and 27,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, and 34,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—TOBACCO firm and very active; sales, 150 hhds.; Lugs, $6 40@$7 50; Leaf, $8@$9 50. COTTON a shade firmer; Middling, 19¼c. FLOUR dull and prices have declined; Family brands, $5 75. WHEAT firm; $1 05@$1 10. CORN firm; 60c. OATS steady; new on arrival, 42c. RYE firm; 90c. PROVISIONS in fair demand but lower. PORK, $14. BACON—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c.; all packed. LARD—Prime Leaf Tierce, 10¼c.@10½c. WHISKY steady; 89c. bonded whisky.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; receipts, 55 bales; shipments, 50 bales; stock (actual count,) 4,455 bales. FLOUR—Demand good at full prices; sales at $6@$9. CORN quiet and weak at 68c. OATS dull and prices have declined, 45c.@48c. PORK dull and prices nominal. LARD dull; holders anxious to sell; tierce, 10½c. BACON dull and prices have declined; Shoulders 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—FLOUR—Spring declined 15c.@25c.; $5 62½@$5 75. WHEAT dull and prices have declined; No. 2, $1 02, cash; $1, seller August; No. 1, $1 05½. OATS—No. 2, 38½c.@39c. CORN declining; No. 2 Mixed, 42c.; No. 1, 53c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring higher at 60c. RECEIPTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 19 bales; gross, 132 bales; exports coastwise, 88 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,590 bales. FLOUR dull and market favors buyers. WHEAT firm. CORN—Southern White steady at 78c.; do. Yellow, 76c.; Mixed Western, dull and declining at 67½c. RYE steady at 68c.@75c. OATS active at 48c.@50c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Amber, $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 17. CORN dull and a shade lower; high Mixed offered at 53c.; low Mixed, 52c. OATS steady with moderate demand; New, 40c. RYE lower; No. 1, 60c. PETROLEUM very dull; Refined, 22½c.@23c.; Crude, $4 40@$4 50.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 2.—COTTON in moderate demand at lower rates; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 112 bales; exports, coastwise, 136 bales; sales, 115 bales; stock, 1,301 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 18¼c.@18½c.; net receipts, 260 bales; gross, 264 bales; exports, coastwise, 61 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,043 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; declined ½c.@1c.; No. 1 White, $1 32; $1 22½; Amber unchanged, $1 21. OATS dull and market unsettled; new, 41c.@43c.

NORFOLK, Aug. 2.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 53 bales; exports, coastwise, 240 bales; stock, 319 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 252 bales; stock, 1,694 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 2.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 35 bales; exports, coastwise, 760 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,535 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 2.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 16½c.; net receipts, 42 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 11,416 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 60 bales; stock, 783 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 2—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 92¾; 1867, 92¾; 10-40 Bonds, 89.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93¼.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 91¾; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Rentes, 56f. 42c.

Evening—Rentes closed at 56f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Turpentine, 46s.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the growing crops. LINSEED OIL, £32 10.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1871.

Entertainments This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Linda Price.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Pearson, and Miss Fannie Evans.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av. corner 59th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 1,033 Third-av., between 60th and 61st-sts., also at No. 9 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are authorized agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ We are prepared to send the NEW-YORK TIMES by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The rumored incendiary scheme of the International Society has resulted from the French Government as an order forbidding vessels laden with petroleum to ascend the Seine to Rouen. Agents of the Society have appeared in Barcelona, Spain, and supplied with funds. M. ROUL, a leader of Marseilles Communists, is sentenced to death. Only four officers and 70 privates in hospital, and two officers and seventy private condemned for various offenses, now remain in Germany. M. DE RAINEVAL is spoken of as M. FAVRE'S successor in the French Foreign Office. The "Left Centre" have overthrown M. THIERS' powers and changing his title to "President." M. THIERS threatened to place the resignation of the Government in the hands of the Assembly, in consequence of the defeat of the Decentralization bill. The shade of yesterday announces that the members of the Republican Left have rejected a proposition for a fusion with the Extremists. The Algerian insurgents burn forests and commit horrible atrocities, and create considerable alarm in Paris.

Mr. DALRYMPLE, Member of Parliament from Bath, and formerly an eminent surgeon and physician, is to visit the United States to study the American system of treating inebriates. The appointment of Mr. T. F. WADE as successor to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, as British Minister to China, is published officially. A grand banquet will be given in London on the 16th inst., in celebration of the centenary of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S birth. HEPWORTH DIXON will preside.

Armed Germans having crossed the Jura frontier of Switzerland, the Swiss Government has protested to the Cabinet of Berlin against the violation of their territory. The report of a meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Germany soon to take place at Gastein, is repeated.

Two thousand Turkish troops have been sent against the insurgents in Albania.

GENERAL.

Secretary BOUTWELL says, in concluding his decision on the Kentucky claim: "After careful consideration, I am of the opinion that the act of July 27, 1861, does not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of the State."

Chief SUPERVISOR, of the *Ville de Paris*, and Chief ENGR. HERON, of the *Delaware*, have our thanks for valued additions to our European files. Purser HAMMERSLEY, of the Havana steam-ship *Morgiana*, will also accept our thanks for favors.

A race for $10,000 a side has been made between *Longfellow* and *Kingfisher*, to be run at the August meeting in Saratoga.

At the trial of WM. A. GLOVER for the robbery of the Boylston Bank, in Boston, in 1866, the principal witness examined was THOMAS H. PEARL, through whose agency a considerable portion of the stolen bonds were sold in this City.

EDWARD CRANE, for many years in charge of the business of the branch of the Lebanon Shakers, known as the "Brick-yard Family," is said to have absconded on Saturday night, and is believed to be a defaulter to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000.

A freight train came in collision with a passenger train, yesterday, on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, killing one of the engineers, wounding several brakemen, and wrecking the engines and cars of both trains.

About thirty persons showed signs of poisoning at the Alhambra Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on Tuesday, after eating corn-starch pudding at dinner. No deaths have occurred. A discharged servant is suspected of having placed arsenic in the corn starch.

The Secretary of the Interior has given decisions on the claims of MCGARRAHAN and the New-Idria Mining Company to mineral lands in California, which deny the pretensions of both claimants. Under these decisions, the property in dispute virtually reverts to the United States. This disposition of the long-standing cases is understood to be final, unless the New-Idria Company may be allowed to prove a claim to as much land as the mineral law act of 1866 allows, 200 feet. They claim at present 600 acres.

Camp Grant has been selected by Mr. VINCENT COLYER as the point to which such Apaches as may seek the protection of the Government may come.

A SIMPLE STORY

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE:

Secret Service Case.

Dec. 31, 1869.....	$31,400,000
April 30, 1871.....	34,941,190
Increase in 28 months..	$3,541,190

AND ON THIS:

Same of the United States.

March 4, 1869.....	$2,322,427,370
Aug. 1, 1871.....	2,322,236,879
Decrease in 29 months	$249,126,491

"Tammany's Explanations."

The New-York Tribune appears to be the chosen organ for the official explanations of the Tammany gang. The *World* is at good as dead; the *Herald* is suspected. The Tribune is Republican, and therefore "safe." So whenever HALL, CONNOLLY & Co. desire to "make a statement," they invariably do it from the Tribune pulpit. So be it—let every organ do what it believes to be right. We do not presume to find fault with our contemporary. In accordance with its present mission, the *Tribune* of yesterday published the following:

"It is claimed that the accounts of the Controller's office seem to be published will show that the accounts of that office, represented by the Times to cover only one year, extend over a period of nearly five years, and that the money paid was for work on buildings other than the New Court-house and the armories."

Not so.

We will use no strong language, because, as is very well known, the *Tribune* does not like it. It never called anybody hard names in its life. But we may be permitted to say a mask and gentle word or two in reference to the specimen above quoted.

1. "The accounts" represented by the TIMES to cover only one year."—We have represented *nothing*. The accounts we published specified when the work was done, and were copied direct from the Controller's books and warrants. The City authorities may try to garble their own figures now, and to alter the dates of the vouchers; but if the original warrants are produced, they will be found to bear the dates given in our columns. Why not show these warrants before the dates are altered?

2. The money was paid "for work on buildings other than the new Court-house and the armories."—What other buildings—TWEED'S "palatial mansion," or the American Club? Let the *Tribune* get its friends to mention the buildings on which work was done?

3. The work extends "over a period of nearly five years."—No matter how many years you choose to take, we want to know whether the work was ever done at all? Did your friend KEYSER really earn the $1,221,517 78 which he received for plumbing, &c., in two years? Are those carpets, shades, and curtains, to the value of $676,753, in the new Court-house? It is useless to talk about the number of years over which the work extended. What we allege is that the warrants signed by CONNOLLY and HALL were *fraudulent*; that J. H. INGERSOLL was not entitled to draw five and three-quarter millions of the public money; that HENNESSY & CASHMAN, who received large sums, cannot be found at all; that J. A. SMITH, who is said to have supplied the carpets, does not appear to have any existence; that BOLLAR & Co. are in the same melancholy plight; in fine, that the money was drawn under false pretences. We give you as many years as you like to ask for, and defy you to prove that the public ever profited by the work and goods, for which nearly TEN MILLIONS were charged and paid in 1869 and 1870.

The HALL & CONNOLLY firm may try to wriggle out of the evidence before the public, and get their "explanations" published in the *Tribune*, as one of the Corporation papers. But they cannot explain away the ugly facts that they signed warrants in favor of firms which were never heard of before, and which cannot be found now, and that the name of their tool, J. H. INGERSOLL, is on the books of warrants for five and three-fourths millions. Does anybody believe that they allowed J. H. INGERSOLL to walk off with all that money? If not, why did they allow it to pass through his hands? Will the *Tribune* tell the public where the firm of BOLLAR & CO. is to be found, and how much KEYSER has drawn from the City and county funds since he was first employed? If it will do this, it will be talking to the point, even if it does not render much service to the Ring.

The Worst of Good Nominees.

WILLIAM FOSTER, for having committed a brutal murder on a street-car while drunk, was sentenced, after a fair trial, to be hung on the 28th of July. Applications for a new trial were made to the Court before which the cause had been heard, and after due consideration refused. The motion was then renewed before another Judge in another district, who, whatever his ability, could scarcely have been able to decide on the merits of the case as well as the Judge who had heard it. Yet this Judge, by virtue of that anomaly in the law which permits a pernicious clashing of authority, overruled the judgment of his associate and gave WILLIAM FOSTER another chance for the life he had forfeited. He is now safe until the General Term sets in the Fall. Public interest will by this time have greatly subsided, and by help of the thousand devices of chicanery and corruption familiar to our Courts and prison-houses, he may yet go free. That is undoubtedly the hope on which the application for delay is based.

The limits of this fatal faltering with justice are already apparent. Within two days after WILLIAM FOSTER should rightfully have expiated his crime on the gallows, that crime was almost exactly repeated, but with two-fold atrocity. Two drunken scoundrels, last Sunday evening, jumped on the front platform of a Second-avenue car, and, with as little provocation as FOSTER had, began foully abusing the driver. He paid no attention to their taunts, and that only exasperated them the more. Just so was FOSTER'S drunken rage goaded into fury by his victim's indifference, and the result in both cases was the same. One of the scoundrels spat at last in the driver's face, and pushed him from the car. He fell, still clinging to the reins, and was dragged beneath the wheels of the car, which mangled him so shockingly that he died. In the scuffle a passenger, like Mr. CUTTING, a well-known merchant, was pushed off, and received injuries from which he can hardly recover. The murderers were not too drunk to fly at once, and they have not been caught. Possibly they never will be caught, and if they are, money and "influence" with the aid of skillful counsel and complaisant judges, will doubtless turn them loose to repeat the atrocity, and to encourage its repetition by others.

It may not be too much to say that this murder would not have occurred if the sentence of the law had been executed on WILLIAM FOSTER on the appointed day. We do not believe it would, and it is fair to presume that the immunity which FOSTER hopes for and has so far secured, must have had its influence on his fellow ruffians. Besides, for weeks before his reprieve, the papers were filled with all sorts of lachrymatical appeal for this cowardly assassin on the score that he was drunk, and knew not what he did.

No doubt the same pseudo sentimentality would espouse with equal zeal, and for the same reason, the cause of his villainous imitators. That these ill-judged intercessions also had their due share in causing last Sunday's butchery is probable enough. But a more direct and immediate responsibility is found in the criminal neglect of the car companies themselves; first, despite all warnings and remonstrances in permitting drunken men to ride on their cars; and second, in refusing to enclose their platforms. More than a year ago we suggested this reform—that the platforms should either be constructed so as to give standing room only to the driver and conductor, or else be inclosed by light iron gates. The latter device has, we believe, been applied on one of the City lines, but not on any of the chief ones. Had it been in use on the Second-avenue car, this shocking murder would not have occurred. Unless some provision of the sort is made voluntarily by the companies, it ought to be enforced at once, as in St. Louis, by legislative enactment.

And now we trust the people who have been instrumental in shielding FOSTER from the just consequences of his crime, and the directors whose parsimony and willful indifference to the public safety have directly contributed to this last outrage, will feel well satisfied with their work. But we should like to ask how much more blood must be spilled before our street cars will be made secure from the murderous violence of drunken bravoes?

The Growth of a Republic.

The constitutional changes which are in course of being effected in France are exceedingly interesting, and very little understood. People have jumped somewhat hastily to the conclusion that the continued absence of King or Emperor from the head of affairs in France is all that is required to make it a veritable Republic. Judged by our own standard, France is, at this moment, rather less of a Republic than England. In the one case, there is a monarch who reigns, but does not govern; in the other, there is a chief of the State invested with administrative functions which are essentially imperial. The Decentralization bill which has just been rejected by the Assembly, was an effort to make France a Republic in fact, as well as in name. The importance attached to it by M. THIERS is one of the best proofs he has yet given of his loyalty to the principles of popular government. Its rejection by the Assembly, is a very strong evidence of the continued existence in that body, of a majority who are in no sense republican in sentiment.

To appreciate the constitutional problem at present before the French people, it must be borne in mind, that while our own institutions have been developed out of the freedom of local self-governing communities, theirs have emerged from the wreck of a time-worn régime of feudal subjection, replaced by a highly-centralized system of Imperialism. In spite of the many changes of Government which France has seen during the past seventy years, her administrative machinery has been wonderfully little altered. The "old France" came to an end in 1789, the new, in an administrative sense, was constituted by the law of the 28 Pluviose, year VIII., (Feb. 17, 1800,) under the auspices of First Consul BONAPARTE. Curiously enough, the cities of France had, under the pre-revolutionary BOURBONS, local liberties of a more extensive character than they at present possess. At that time, there existed municipalities which preserved that entire local independence which had come down to them with their ancient Roman Constitutions, and there were some which had conquered from their feudal Lords the right of governing themselves. The law of the year VIII. substituted for the old system, as amended by the States General, in 1789, an "administrative hierarchy" which was exceedingly symmetrical and centralized to the core. This system is, with slight alterations, the order of things which French statesmen are at present endeavoring to recast. Its constitution is briefly as follows: An Executive Chief to the State, surrounded by Ministers chosen by himself for each branch of administration. The territorial divisions of the country were departments, with a Prefect at the head of each, appointed by the central authority; arrondissements with Sub-Prefects, also appointed officers, at their head; and Communes, with Mayors, chiefly appointed officers, as their executive agents. Each of these territorial officers was aided in the discharge of his functions by certain so-called councils, some of the members of which were appointed, and the others elected by universal suffrage. The following definition of the Mayor may serve as a key to the entire system: "He is the connecting link between the Administration and the people. It is, generally speaking, his duty to see to the effectual execution of the laws, decrees and ordinances of the superior authority. Although, in hierarchical order, he is subordinate to the Sub-Prefect, Prefect and Minister, his powers are both various and extended, though restrained within the limits of his Commune."

A French Republic which accepts such a system wants the first element of popular liberty—the responsibility of local officials to the community whose affairs they direct. It wants the first requisite of stability, in staking the very existence of the State upon the maintenance of the central authority. It lacks the best guarantee for progress, which consists in every citizen being directly identified with the welfare of the community to which he belongs, and feeling himself directly responsible for its good government. A similar effort to that which is now being made to decentralize the French administrative system, was partially successful in 1848. Under the Republican Constitution then established, it was provided that the Municipal Councils should be elected by universal suffrage, and that the members of those bodies should, thereafter, elect from among their own number, the Mayor and his adjoints. The Councils-General of the Departments could not be dissolved unless by the advice of the Council of State, and the Elective Councils generally, were removed from the control which the subordinates of the central authority exercised over them. The bill which has just been thrown out by the French Assembly, aimed at somewhat similar changes, and had the additional recommendation of removing local taxation almost entirely beyond reach of the mandate of the National Government. That the Assembly should have failed to see the necessity of so vital a reform, affords another proof of their unfitness to draw up a Constitution for the Republic which the French people have decreed, and which they seem honestly resolved to maintain.

A Staten Island Bridge.

The disastrous affair of the *Westfield* will probably have two immediate effects. In the first place it may justly be hoped that it will induce steamboat-owners and engineers to exercise redoubled caution against a possible repetition of the accident. And whether this is the case or not, Secretary BOUTWELL promises to supplement with increased official care any private negligence. The orders he has issued for a new general inspection of steam-boats throughout the country, if faithfully carried out by Inspector-General BELKNAP and his subordinates, will do much to avert a similar catastrophe in future.

But these precautions, after all, will not entirely satisfy the dwellers on Staten Island. In spite of every precaution, the calamity that has happened once may happen once more, and it will be impossible ever again, certainly not for a very long time, to use this ferry, if indeed any ferry leading from New-York, without some degree of uneasiness. The charm of the pleasant afternoon and morning sail across the lovely bay is sadly marred by this appalling memory, and the most enthusiastic lover of marine views will prefer the safety of a land journey to the risk of so dark a fate as befell the hapless passengers of the *Westfield*. The natural results of this disquietude will be in all probability a revival of the project started some time since, and abandoned for what reason we do not know, of a Staten Island bridge. Why there should not be such a structure, indeed, it is difficult to see. That there will be one in time there can be very little doubt. From the north shore of the island across the Kill von Kull to the nearest point of New-Jersey is comparatively a short distance, and a railroad thence to Jersey City would bring the island nearer to New-York in point of time than it is at present.

Moreover, waiving the question of safety, the Staten Island Ferry service is, in many respects, unsatisfactory. From the north shore no boat leaves the island later than 6 o'clock, nor from the south shore after the hour of 10 on week days or 8 on Sundays. The hourly trips are not always adequate to the public needs, as is proved by the addition of the ill-fated *Westfield* herself as an extra or "half-hour" boat. A bridge would greatly promote the convenience of the Islanders, and add much to the value of their real estate. It is therefore tolerably certain that in the present temper of the public the notion of a bridge will be taken up with renewed ardor, and with unusual prospects of success.

Sinking Bad Words.

"It is absurd," says the unhappy *World*, "to arraign the new City Government for things which took place under the confessedly intolerable system it superseded. The new charter opened a new set of books, and by what is recorded in them it will be acquitted or condemned."

"True," says a thief, "I stole your horse yesterday. But you are not to trouble me about that. I have opened a new set of books, and it is by what I am going to do hereafter that you are to judge me. Don't make an absurd and vituperative clamor about your old horse."

But it is not the new charter which is now in question. That has a right to a fair trial, and may be judged in 1873, as the *World* remarks. It is the conduct of the men who hold office under it which is impeached. They are openly charged with corruption, dishonesty, a scandalous waste of the public funds. It is no answer to say that the new charter has not been fairly tried; for the new charter has nothing to do with the question which alone is before the public—whether HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED, SWEENY, and their associates are honest men; whether they have or have not deliberately robbed the City Treasury.

It is not even a fact that the charges against them concern only their conduct under the old charter. It is not easy to get at the City accounts under the new system; but look at these things:

1. Yesterday we printed the regular monthly debt statement of the Federal Secretary of the Treasury. Such a statement is made up to the last day of every month, and is published in the papers of the first week in the following month. The public like those of Vineland in New-Jersey, allow no grog-shops, and if they don't like them they will also by law make liquor peddlers. Altogether, it is supposed that the enterprise promises to become prosperous.

Such projects have a greater promise of success now than formerly, because the railroads and the telegraph everywhere follow the settler, and enable him to quickly and cheaply reach a market for his products, as well as for the articles he needs. Formerly, a colony settling itself in a wilderness was surrounded by a wilderness for many years. Now, the town is hardly built, and the ground is scarcely reduced to tillage, before the scream of the locomotive is heard.

But such schemes need wise business management; and if ought not to be concealed from men and women of small means who engage in them, that some hardships, and perhaps many disagreeable surprises are before them, and that industry, economy, and correct living, are even more important in new countries than in old. It is not unlikely, if half a dozen of these western colonies achieve a decided success, that this method of migration may become customary, and even that speculators may take advantage of it to throw the credulous and too hopeful. The transportation of a tolerably well organized community to a new country, is doubtless the best and most economical way of settling our wild lands. We wonder that the Pacific Railroad Companies have not paid some attention to plans of the kind for the disposal of their lands. Many of the steadships and deprivations of frontier life may be avoided by the co-operation of a number of families in the purchase and settlement of a large tract of land; schools churches and other means of social enjoyment and improvement become possible at once; and, what is of equal importance, a colony may give the right tone and spirit to a whole region, and, by its superior moral order and industry, impress even upon the older settlers good habits.

But the question of location needs to be carefully studied by experienced and honest leaders; climate, soil, healthfulness, the supplies of fuel and water, the accessibility of good markets, and the character of the surrounding population, all have important bearings upon the success or failure of such enterprises; and even with the aid of rail-road and telegraph, it will be no easy to fail as to succeed.

It appears that the call for a public meeting, which we published yesterday, was signed under a misapprehension. The gentlemen not will be found in our columns today, and we recommend the gentlemen who were induced to sign this other call to withdraw from that, otherwise the two meetings will clash. We have reason to believe that the list published yesterday was got up by MCNAMARA SIMMS, the fugleman of the Ring. Of the last the gentlemen who signed the paper presented to them were ignorant. The genuine meeting will probably be held next Monday—and we hope the call for it will receive many additions to the long list of names already appended to it.

MINOR TOPICS.

There are very many in this City who will regret to hear of the safe arrival from abroad of Mr. ISAAC H. BAKER. He has returned at a time when men of his character are much needed—when energy, courage, and truthfulness such as he possesses may serve to bring up the well meaning, but timid, to the support of a good cause. A handful of men like Mr. BAKER can easily turn the fortune of the Ring into a total rout. The *Herald*, which industriously lied the week of HALL and CONNOLLY, published the other day a stupid story about Senator CREAMER and Mr. BAKER. The latter was explaining to two American gentlemen, who reside in London, the present position of Tammany, when CREAMER came up and need some insulting expressions, after which he sneaked from the room. The truth was that CREAMER verified the old saying that listeners hear no good of themselves. If he objects to hearing his Ring associates called thieves, he had better keep out of New-York for some time to come. We have stated them as thieves, and intend to keep on doing so, and if CREAMER is particularly anxious to be included in the crew, he can very easily be accommodated. There are some facts connected with CREAMER'S connection with the Ring which CREAMER himself would probably scarcely like to have exposed.

Mr. CHARLES DYER, who recently died at the age of eighty-five years, in this State, was the engineer of FULTON'S little trial steamer, the *Clermont*, when she made her first trip from New-York to Albany, on the 7th of August, 1807. What immense and wonderful changes this gentleman saw, in the sixty-four years of his life, after that day. He lived to see our rivers covered with steamers; he may have read the words of LARDNER, who offered, if a steam-ship should safely cross the Atlantic, to eat her boilers; and he saw a daily steam-ferry established across the ocean. He was a man almost in middle life when the first railroad was laid, and the first locomotive run over it, in the United States; and he lived to see a railroad built across the Continent, and his fellow-citizens making a pleasure tour of a few miserable days across the great desert which appalled LEWIS and CLARKE, and on which so many thousands have perished, in later days, of starvation. Having managed FULTON'S first rude steam-engine, he lived to see a great war largely carried on by the help of steam, and the possession of steam-ships and locomotives controlling its issues. He lived in fact, to see steam, which he helped FULTON to utilize, control and change our civilization, annihilate distance, and bring the ends of the earth together. How strangely it reads to us, who have been so long accustomed to the use of the wonderful invention, that the first engineer of the first steamboat has but just died.

As Hartford is hereafter to be the only capital of Connecticut, it must of course have a new State-house. The Connecticut Legislature appropriated half a million to build it, and the City of Hartford is to give half a million more. We trust the new State-house will not be an expensive, or astonishing building, as our late Court-house. But was it from prophetic foresight or hope of this new undertaking that Governor HOLLEY of Connecticut, in his message to the Legislature, this year, urged the necessity of a new State-house? If it be true that the "Ring" have been buying up at the price of old iron, the condemned parts of the Arms gun thrown out from the Springfield Armory, with which they desire to supply the National Guard with new arms, it will only be of a piece with the swindles practiced upon the City in fitting up and furnishing the armories.

One has only to turn to the new number of *Harper's Weekly* to realize the value of honest effective service in a good cause. The *Weekly* contains an able review of the situation of Tammany, which will be found elsewhere. It also prints our two points in the war against the Ring, in little device therein that are worth volumes. One, by BELLEW, discloses the MAYOR'S position. He is represented still waiting in 1901 for "Time to vindicate him." He has shrunk to the thin and shiny pampered pantaloon, rests wearily on his staff, and shows uneasily on a pyramid of Mothersill, a picture of the Pyramids and the rear of a fossil skeleton of some pre-Adamite animal—gentle reminders of the age he will attain if he lives till "Time vindicates" him. The other, by NAST, brings out the position of the true-hearted Editor of the *Bronson*, who weeps over the prostrate Mayor (Mare) and the sweating CONNOLLY, while the tops of SWEENY'S and TWEED'S heads appear above the State. The title of the sketch is "Not a Reliable Case," and Mr. GOODELL is represented as representing the "strong" language of the TIMES. The general design, moreover, which make *Harper's* so effective has more than usually good. There are three illustrations of so many phases of New-York life. The most elaborate, by Mr. HAPP, portrays the miseries of "Out of Town" compared with the delights of home. On the one hand are the torments of baggage, the pains of unpunctuality, the grumbling of rapid transit, the taking in a wash-bowl with a sea-trow, the drunkenness, the noise, the overlooking crowd. On the other are the luxuries of the ample dining-room, the well-served meal, the hallowy and lounging room, the comfort, the elegance, the exclusion of hosts. The moral of this picture will be felt by everybody who has spent a day in town in search of pleasure. The number of *Harper's* deserves, in its artistic merit, a large sale.

The *Golden Age*, edited by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, is, now, one of the ablest and most interesting newspapers of the day. It is, for example, in every way superior to the Chicago Union, Mr. BUSHNELL'S paper, which has only half a page every week for Twaddle. The paragraphs on the first page of the *Golden Age* are full of life and vigor, the editorials are excellent, and the news is copious and well selected. Altogether, the *Golden Age* clearly deserves to make its way.

The Surrogate of Chenango County, in this State, has now before him a case of peculiar interest, as involving the right of a father to disinherit his children because of their political principles. He has the last DANIEL CRANDALL of Guilford, executed a will of which the following is a clause:

"Believing that the natural consequences of actions based upon the principles of the political creed or belief entertained by my children and daughters, GORHAM A. WOOD and EMMY HOUGH, have been and are so largely increasing taxation, it is my will that the amount of taxes paid by me since 1861, and to be hereafter paid by my executors on my account, or on account of property now or hereafter owned by me, be considered as having been paid for and on the account of my said son and daughters, GORHAM A. WOOD and EMMY HOUGH, and it is my will, and I hereby direct that I receive nothing from my estate, either real or personal."

The validity of the instrument is disputed on the grounds that it is "wholly wanting in testamentary and kindly affection to several of the children of the deceased, and in the offspring of a deceased child, in regard to the political condition of the country." It seems that the late Mr. CRANDALL was so violent in his opposition to the war for the union of the States, and carried his prejudices to such a length, as to threaten to disinherit his daughters in the event of their marrying Republicans, which they did do. His wishes to the contrary notwithstanding. Hence the clause in question. The testimony of a number of witnesses goes to prove that the deceased continued to show his hostility to the present Administration up to the last moments of his life, and that he had frequently expressed regret in the Federal officials had not allowed a jury to "turn buzzards at the South. The arguments, for and against, have caused a good deal of discussion, particularly among the residents of Guilford, of both political parties, by whom the decision is eagerly looked for.

OBITUARY.

Prosper Mérimée.

We regret to announce the death of FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE NICOLAS CHERI MÉRIMÉE, the eminent Professor of Lyric Declamation at the Paris Conservatoire. Born at Soissons on Dec. 19, 1811, he quickly won for himself a name as a singer and a teacher of singing. He studied at the Conservatory from 1826 to 1831, subsequently, we have heard at the Opera Comique for some time. He afterward devoted himself to private classes, several celebrities of the stage, and many of the professional amateurs families in Paris, numbering his pupils. As a composer and author he is known by several romances, and by a compilation, under the title of "Archives of Song" of music possess historical interest, as involving the right of a father to disinherit his children because of their political principles. He has the last DANIEL CRANDALL of Guilford, executed a will of which the following is a clause:

THE GENUINE CALL.

Public Movement for Investigation Into the City Accounts.

A List of Leading Citizens Who Demand Inquiry.

The following call has been circulated during the last few days, and is now published, accompanied by the chief signatures thereto, in order to prevent further misconception regarding the purposes of those who are endeavoring to mislead the public by obtaining signatures to a document drawn up by men who profess to court investigation for the purpose of stifling it. On behalf of many names appended to the call published yesterday, all complicity is hereby disavowed in the intentions of those who secured their signatures under false pretenses. Those who have not yet given public expression to this disavowal by transferring their signatures to the list given below, would do well to comply with the suggestion elsewhere made, at once.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

The undersigned invite all citizens of New-York, interested in the maintenance of good government, and an honest administration of the City finances, to attend a public meeting, to be shortly announced, at which action will be taken with the view of investigating the grave charges which have been publicly made against certain leading officials of this City:

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MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
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GEO. T. STRONG,
JAS. L. WELLS,
P. D. BROWER,
JOHN F. PURDY,
And several hundreds more.

THE CASE REVIEWED.

The Times and Tammany.

From Harper's Weekly.

Republicans in other States have frequently complained that, although a great deal was said about the swindles of the Democratic City Government of New-York, the facts were wanting. It was in vain to reply that the authorities secreted everything, as they controlled everything, and that the proof must be found in such facts as the vast and inexplicable riches of those associated with that Government, who, a few years since, were poor men, and who had pursued no business but politics. It may be truly said that there was no confidence whatever in the leaders of the City Government, while it was very difficult to establish facts of which everybody was morally sure.

When any circumstance became very suspicious, like the long concealment of accounts by the Controller, and it was significantly urged that if all were right he would willingly invite public inspection, the difficulty was glossed over by a report of gentlemen favorably known. Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, one of these gentlemen, now says that they examined only the accounts of the public debt and sinking fund, and that they did find those to be correct. But it would seem that Mr. ROBERTS and his friends should have known that the very object of obtaining a card from them, under the circumstances and at the time, was that it might serve as a general certificate of correctness in the Controller's department. It was made to serve that purpose. It was naturally and inevitably so understood by the public. It was accepted as an assertion that the suspicion of fraud was unfounded, and that every thing in the City accounts was honest and correct. Those gentlemen took an immense responsibility. Their intentions were undoubtedly good, but their action was lamentably unwise. They lulled suspicion, and papers of character, like the *Evening Post*, began to suggest that the City Government was slandered, and people who saw the City Parks renovated shrugged their shoulders and said, "Well, if we're cheated, we can at least see something for it."

Meanwhile the constant and unsparing denunciations in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the Democratic management of the City excited universal attention. They were so pointed and suggestive, yet so relentless, that the general feeling was that the paper was either utterly reckless, or that it understood itself perfectly. That its blows told was evident from the foolish charge of the organs of the Ring that its hostility was due to the refusal of the City to pay its bill for advertising, as if a journal like the TIMES would ruin itself for a bill of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Still further proof of the stinging effect of its attacks was offered in the notorious effort of agents of the Ring to buy an interest in the paper in order to get an injunction from one of the Ring judges to suspend and destroy it. This attempt was completely baffled. The value of the shares in the TIMES rapidly rose; and at a greatly enhanced price a sale was made to one of the original stockholders, so that more than four-fifths of the paper are now owned by two gentlemen who have been managing partners during the whole controversy with the Ring.

At last the TIMES published the facts, which were as utterly destructive of the claims of Democratic management to superior honesty and economy of administration as the Democratic surrender to the threat of a mob had been of its professions of regard for constitutional liberty. In successive issues the TIMES laid before the public literal copies of the Controller's accounts, by which it appears that during the years 1869 and part of 1870 more than five and a half millions of dollars were paid to certain firms for furniture, carpenter-work, and carpeting for the new Court-house and for certain militia armories. The bill of one plasterer for work during a part of two months was nearly a million of dollars, and for "repairs" of county buildings two days in the Winter he received $133,187 20, while for two years the bill for plastering was nearly $3,000,000. For furniture, "fittings up," &c., in the new Court-house alone during two years, more than $1,700,000 were paid to one firm. For another month's carpenter-work in the same Court-house, in one of the same years, more than $350,000 were paid to another carpenter. And reckoning carpets at $5 a yard, the City authorities have paid money enough for carpeting in the new Court-house alone to have covered the whole City Hall Park three times over.

These are but examples of the details of these astounding frauds; and the exposure was too overwhelming to be borne with the silence of affected contempt. There were the names, the dates, the details, the figures. If they were false, the TIMES was ruined. Its judgment and its veracity could never again be trusted. If they were true, what was the explanation? Now the country will observe that the accuracy of these enormous figures has not been denied! The TIMES charges that millions of dollars have been stolen from the tax-payers under pretense of paying for work done, and the Tammany Ring does not deny it. The TIMES calmly says that it accuses the authorities of theft. It invites a suit for libel. It asks only for the most solemn and public opportunity of proving the City authorities to be swindlers, and these authorities, up to the time of this writing, have neither denied the truth of the fatal figures nor summoned the TIMES to prove its assertions in court.

The Mayor, in a paper to which he is understood to contribute, jauntily denied that he and the Controller were guilty. He then asserted that the TIMES made the charges because the City authorities had withdrawn their advertisements from it; that it had paid a dishonest clerk for information; that the late Mr. RAYMOND was friendly to the Mayor; and that Mr. JONES, one of the proprietors of the TIMES, had insisted upon the payment of a bill from the City, which the Mayor did not deny was valid. This was the first response. But, of course, this kind of defense was destructive of those who offered it, and a day or two later a statement from the Mayor to the public issued from his office, which may be considered the official defense. The substance of it is—first, that the claims exposed by the TIMES, and which the Mayor admits "may have been exorbitant" (as for instance, $133,000 for two days' plastering in Winter,) were admitted by the late Board of Supervisors; and the Mayor and the Council for the Corporation hold that that audit was final, and that the Mayor's signature was merely ministerial; and second, that one of the proprietors of the TIMES, by his action to recover his own bill, really opened the doors to inroads upon the Treasury, and, if there has been swindling, has only himself to blame.

This defense is as foolish and futile as the other. For suppose that the law was as the Mayor says that he understood it to be, were he and the Controller, as honorable men and citizens, obliged to countersign swindles because they had been audited by a Board of Supervisors? Couldn't they refuse, and, if forced into Court, state why they refused? Would honest public officers, month after month and year after year, abet the most monstrous frauds "ministerially" or in any other way? The enormity of the accusation is almost surpassed by the incredible defense. Besides, one of the chief members of the Board of Supervisors, upon whom the Mayor would throw the blame, was Mr. TWEED. If any body knew the "exorbitant" character of the claims, he knew it. And yet the Mayor appointed him to the most responsible place in the new City Government. Again, more than five millions of dollars were paid to satisfy the "exorbitant" claims of Mr. INGERSOLL for furnishing the County Court-house, and last Autumn the same Mayor appointed the same Mr. INGERSOLL a Commissioner to complete the finishing and furnishing of the same Court-house. By his own account, therefore, the Mayor "ministerially" connives at the payment of claims which he admits to be exorbitant, and then appoints the persons who make them to positions in which they can make others. What kind of defense is this?

But the law is not what the Mayor describes it to be. He was not bound to countersign warrants because claims had been audited by the Board of Supervisors. That very point was raised in the case of the People against Wood, and the General Term of the Supreme Court expressly held that the very object of empowering the Mayor to sign a warrant was the defense of the treasury, and that his duty was to inform himself in regard to a claim, and to countersign or refuse as he might deem proper after investigation. The words of the Court are final and fatal against the "ministerial" theory of the Mayor. This decision is familiar, and is, of course, known to the Mayor, who is a lawyer. Why, then, did he countersign claims which he calls "exorbitant"—a word which, under the circumstances, means fraudulent? If the law were as he understood it, he was not bound as an honest man to countersign the warrants. If it were not as he understood it, he was not bound as Mayor to countersign them. But he did countersign them, and confesses that he thought the claims "exorbitant."

The Mayor's second point of defense is that the publisher of the TIMES himself opened the door of the treasury to fraudulent claims. But how? The Legislature passed a law authorizing the Controller to adjust certain claims. The Corporation Counsel advised the Controller that the Courts had decided such an act to be mandatory. But when the TIMES presented its bill, which was not disputed, and asked that it be settled, the Controller stated that he and the Governor had decided that the law which ordered a settlement should be annulled! And upon this absurd assumption, that the Governor and Controller could by agreement absolve a public officer from a duty imposed by law, the Controller actually refused to pay the honest demand of the TIMES. And as the Courts, when invoked, compelled him to pay it, the Mayor gravely asserts that as he was obliged to pay a just debt, he was also obliged to connive at frauds; and, consequently, that the person who compelled the just payment is really responsible for the swindles!

And this is the defense which the City authorities offer to the withering revelations of enormous frauds upon the public treasury. These frauds, it will be remembered, are not denied. The authorities merely excuse their complicity by calling it ministerial. These frauds, moreover, are all accomplished within the Ring, which is the immediate representative of Tammany Hall, the most powerful Democratic organization in the country, which controlled the last Democratic Convention, and which hopes to control the next. And those Democrats who are now engaged in abortive attempts to confuse and conceal these damning facts are loudest in their denunciations of Republican extravagance and maladministration. Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, the chief sachem of Tammany, and not the least of the late Board of Supervisors, which audited the "exorbitant" claims which were "ministerially" countersigned by the Mayor—Mr. TWEED, who is now the head of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York by appointment of the Mayor—said, in his opening speech at the late Tammany celebration of the Fourth of July, "We propose to carry on a strictly economical government!"

The party under whose auspices millions of dollars have been stolen from the treasury of the City of New-York, is anxious to administer the National Government economically! The party which was the tool of slavery, and which surrenders the rights of peaceful citizens to the threat of a Roman Catholic mob, desires to rescue constitutional liberty from those who, according to Mr. TWEED, "are betraying it." In its relentless and crushing exposures of the economy and honesty of the Tammany Ring, whose chief announces that he and his friends "propose to carry on a strictly economical Government," the NEW-YORK TIMES has done a national service.

Something Commendable.

The swindling of poor ignorant people by pretended lawyers, who, by promising everything, extort money, and can do nothing, has recently become an insufferable nuisance at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Justices of that Court have, accordingly determined, once and for all, to stamp it out, and as a first step have caused the following notice to be printed and posted around the Court:

CAUTION.—Parties having business with this Court should first apply to the sitting Magistrate for any desired information. All persons are hereby cautioned to beware of unscrupulous fellows calling themselves lawyers, who take money from their victims, but seldom perform any services.

EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, JOHN COX, } Police Justices.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

Summer Cruise of the New-York Yacht Club.

The arrangements for the Summer cruise of the New-York Yacht Club have now been completed, and the following programme has been laid down by the Commodore, which will be adhered to as closely as the weather will permit: The yachts will rendezvous at Glen Cove next Saturday, reporting on their arrival to Commodore BENNETT. On Sunday the fleet will leave for New-London, where preparations have been made to receive them; and on Tuesday morning will leave for Boston—via Vineyard Haven and Provincetown—which place they hope to reach by Thursday night. While at Boston there will be a regatta, in which the combined fleets of the New-York Yacht Club and the Eastern Yacht Club will engage, amounting in all to some forty-five vessels. From thence the squadron will sail direct to Newport, remaining there, and engaging in a number of bay and ocean races for more than a week, and will not disband until it is necessary to come to this City to make arrangements for receiving Mr. ASHBURY's yacht, the *Livonia*. Preparations for entertainment have been made at the various ports at which the fleet is to stop during the cruise, so that, when not actually on the wing, the time of those accompanying the squadron will be taken up by a constant succession of balls and parties.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the August Meeting at Long Branch.

Large Attendance—Splendid Racing—All the Favorites Beaten—Malita Wins the Thespian Stakes, Idaho the Selling Race, and Ecliptic the Mansion House Stakes.

The second day of the August race meeting at Monmouth Park proved much more successful than the first, the public probably having become satisfied at last that the extra train and extra boat, and consequent early return to the City, had become a pleasant reality. The *Plymouth Rock*, yesterday, on her morning trip, was well but not uncomfortably loaded with excursionists to the track, while the *Jesse Hoyt* carried down all her lesser capacity would admit of. At "The Branch" the morning was busy with preparations to visit Monmouth Park. The ladies' toilets were something wonderful to behold, and entirely indescribable by any of the sterner sex; and the scene as hundreds of elegant equipages rolled up in front of the hotels and cottages to receive their loads of fair freight, and then dashed off in the direction of one or the other of the roads to the course, was of the liveliest character. Gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies flocked into the long hotel vans, or patronized the farmers from the surrounding country, who, with an eye to business, were on hand in numbers with vehicles in every state of decay and dilapidation, and before 1 o'clock every one who desired to see the sport was safely landed at the course. Here the customary scenes on a race-track were witnessed. The hum of conversation on the grand stand was incessant; the ladies were busy settling themselves so as to display their toilettes in the most attractive manner; the constant rattle of the pool-seller called the betting men around his little box, elegantly dressed gentlemen strolled up and down the quarter-stretch, imagining that they were the admired of all admirers, while from the bar-room under the stand, and the restaurant adjacent, there came the clinking of glasses and the rattling of knives and forks, indicating a lively patronage of those departments. A first-class restaurant is really needed at the course, and the manager quick to discover the wants of the public, will have erected before the opening of another season, a building adapted to the purpose, where the most fastidious can lunch with as much comfort and elegance as at DELMONICO'S.

The little jockeys who contribute so much to the enjoyment of the spectators, frequently at the risk of their lives, are but little noticed. With the masses it is not the boy that wins a race, only the color; and the owners of race-horses and those connected with the management of the different courses alone recognize the hardships the little fellows have to undergo and the faithful services rendered by them. They are a peculiar class, these lean, wiry, brown-faced jockeys, and a stroll among them as they cluster in little groups on the track, or lounge under the fences between the races, cannot fail to interest a close observer. They are all so thin that the skin seems fairly drawn over the bones, and they have a prematurely old look, which is very puzzling if you try to guess at their age. Every horse on the track is familiar to them, and they can tell you the pedigree, age, and owner of them all. Horse talk is their strong point. Introduce any other topic of conversation and they know nothing. However graceful they may look on the backs of the fleet racers, they invariably look awkward on the ground. Constant riding has bowed their legs, and in walking they all lean forward, assuming as nearly as possible the attitude they take on a horse when at full speed. Their eyes all seem to be searching for the winning post—and they are only perfectly at home when arrayed in their jockey costumes and seated in the saddle.

The costumes worn by the riders improve with every season, and much taste is displayed by some of the owners of stables in the selection of materials and the combinations of colors. That the shades should be as bright and distinct as possible is desirable as in a large field, particularly when the horses are at a little distance, it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. Of all the little "jocks," SWIM, MILLER and HAYWARD ride to victory more frequently than any of the others, SWIM's name appearing in the summaries at the head of the list more frequently than any of the others.

The track yesterday was much improved in its condition, and fair weather again gladdened the hearts of those who attended. The prediction of the weather-wise that the change of the moon would bring about a change in the atmosphere favorable to out-door sports has been verified, and the Association may congratulate themselves upon having selected a week most appropriate for their meeting. The sport yesterday was excellent, and although none of the favorites won, this was rather agreeable than otherwise, and generally pleasing to all but those whose confidence induced them to make deposits in the pool-box. The day's sport closed in ample season for visitors to "The Branch" to return in time for the regular hotel dinners, and many who came down from the City and preferred to take a late boat in returning, spent the remainder of the afternoon in strolling on the beach or in a tussle with the breakers.

Today an unusually attractive programme is offered to the public. The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn will visit the course, accompanied by their band, and the West End Hotel Band will also be in attendance. It should also be borne in mind that the first race today will be the great Steeple-chase between gentlemen riders. To-morrow the four-mile heat race will be the attraction, and the present indications are that more people will be at Monmouth Park on that day than have ever been seen together before at any race meeting in this country. LEVY, the celebrated cornet player, will close the week's sport at Long Branch with a grand concert and hop at the Continental Hotel on Saturday evening.

THE RACING.

There was a vast improvement in the racing at Monmouth Park yesterday, as well as in the attendance. Three races were on the day's programme, and the names of the horses on the list indicated an unusually good day's sport. The first event of the day was the Thespian Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies, a dash of three-quarters of a mile. Nineteen horses were entered in this contest. The only ones to start, however, were *Malita*, *Richard Roe*, *Experience Oaks*, *Hubbard*, M. H. SANFORD's *King Lear* filly, and D. D. WITHERS' brown filly by imported *Eclipse*. The favorite, *Hubbard*, was the third horse in. Gen. BUFORD's favorite filly, *Malita*, won the stakes by a neck, over WITHERS' *Eclipse* filly, whereat there was great rejoicing among all the horse men from the Blue Grass region. The time was excellent, considering the state of the track after a week of heavy rains.

The second event was a selling race for all ages, and brought out a field of eight horses, as follows: *Climax*, *Gayo*, *Gerald*, *The Doctor*, *Edwin*, *Aureola*, *Idaho*, and DENNISON & CRAWFORD's bay filly by *Censor*. In this race the favorite, *Aureola*, was also beaten, McDANIEL scoring another victory on his books. *Gerald*, the *Censor* filly and *Aureola* each took a dash at the winner, but could not get up the requisite amount of speed to head him off.

The great race of the day was the contest for the Mansion House Stakes, by *Conductor*, *Preakness*, *Susan Ann*, *Judge Durell* and *Ecliptic*. These flyers were all favorites except *Susan Ann*, and she was not by any means destitute of backers. No finer racing has been seen this season than the display in both the first and second heats of this contest. As they swept by the stand at the end of the first mile, a blanket would have covered them all except *Ecliptic*; he ran a waiting race and did all his running in the last quarter-mile of each heat. The last heat was a most exciting struggle between *Susan Ann* and *Ecliptic*, the latter winning by less than half a length.

THE THESPIAN STAKES.

The sport began yesterday with a dash of three-quarters of a mile by two-year-old colts and fillies. The contest was for the Thespian Stakes, valued at $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, the second horse to receive $100 and the third $50 out of the stakes. Nineteen horses were entered in this race; only six started, however. These were McDANIEL's ch. c. *Hubbard*, C. C. & R. H. PARKS's b. f. *Experience Oaks*, McGRATH's b. c. *Richard Roe*, M. H. SANFORD's ch. f. by *King Lear*, D. D. WITHERS' b. f. by imp. *Eclipse*, and Gen. BUFORD's ch. f. *Malita*. McDANIEL's entry had the call in the betting, at odds of about three to two against the field. The horse got off at the third attempt, *Malita* with a good start, *Richard Roe* second, and *Hubbard* third. The *Eclipse* filly took the lead, on the turn into the backstretch, closely pursued by *Experience Oaks*. The pace up the stretch was a hot one, and they rushed by the half-mile pole nearly head and head, with *Malita* third, the rest in a bunch two lengths in the rear. The *Eclipse* filly and *Experience Oaks* still cut out the running at the top of their speed, and ran all the way around the north end of the track side by side. Coming down the homestretch, *Malita*, who was ridden with good judgment, and had been laying back, put on steam and challenged the *Eclipse* filly for the lead. Old *Kentucky* was triumphant, and *Malita* crossed the score first by a neck; the *Eclipse* filly was second, half a length ahead of *Hubbard*; *Richard Roe* was fourth, *Experience Oaks* fifth, and the *King Lear* filly last. The race was a fast one, as may be seen by the time—1:19¼.

SELLING RACE.

The second event was the selling race, for all ages, for a purse of $500. Horses to be sold for $1,500 to carry full weight; $1,000, allowed five pounds; $750, seven pounds, and $500 fourteen pounds; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse. Distance one and a half miles. The following horses came up for the word: McDANIEL's b. c. *Idaho*, R. G. THOMAS' b. f. *Aureola*, DENNISON & CRAWFORD's b. f. by *Censor*, ODEN BOWIE's ch. c. *Edwin*, W. R. BABCOCK's ch. g. *The Doctor*, JOHN BOUGHRUM's blk. g. *Gerald*, C. DAWSON's b. h. *Gayo*, and R. SHEA's b. h. *Climax*. *Aureola* had the call in the betting at about three to five against the field. *Gerald* got off with the lead, and led around the turn into the homestretch, with the *Censor* filly close after him. As they came in front of the grand stand *Idaho* went to the front, and they entered on the last mile in the following order: *Idaho*, *Gerald*, *Censor* filly, *Climax*, *Aureola* and *Doctor*. At the quarter-pole they were still running in the same order, with a gap of a length between the first, second and third horses. Going up the backstretch *Climax* and the *Censor* filly changed places, and around the north turn *Climax* ran second for a short distance; coming down the homestretch, however, he fell back again, and they crossed the score as follows: *Idaho* first, *Aureola* second, *Gerald* third, *Climax* fourth, *Gayo* fifth, and *Edwin* last. *Doctor* and the *Censor* filly were running so close together that it was difficult to decide which was seventh and which eighth. Time of race—2:43. The winner was put up at auction and bid in by his owner.

THE MANSION HOUSE STAKES.

The final, as well as the most important, race of the day was the contest for the Mansion House Stakes, valued at $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies four years old, the second horse to receive $200 and third $100 out of the stakes; two-mile heats. Twelve horses were entered for the stakes, and five started, as follows: T. W. DOSWELL's ch. f. *Ecliptic*, JOHN COFFEE's ch. c. *Judge Durell*, McGRATH's b. f. *Susan Ann*, M. H. SANFORD's b. c. *Preakness*, and W. R. BABCOCK's b. c. *Conductor*. *Conductor*, *Judge Durell*, *Preakness* and *Ecliptic* each had a host of backers, and sold at about even figures in the pools before the first heat. *Susan* brought about half price. In the first heat *Conductor* led off, followed by *Preakness* and *Susan Ann*, *Judge Durell* and *Ecliptic*. Going to the quarter-pole, *Conductor* gave way to *Preakness*, and as they swung into the second half mile *Preakness* was still leading, with *Conductor* second, *Judge Durell* third, *Ecliptic* fourth and *Susan Ann* last. *Susan Ann* at this point put on more steam, and as they rounded into the homestretch, led the string. *Preakness* was second, *Conductor* third, the *Judge* fourth and *Ecliptic* last. In this order they passed the stand, *Susan Ann* leading by a head. No changes in position occurred, except that *Ecliptic* crept up and took the *Judge's* place away from him, till near the three-quarter pole, when *Ecliptic*, who had been running a waiting race, put his best foot foremost, and headed the lot just as they turned into the homestretch for the last time. *Susan Ann* did her best to recover the lost ground, but *Ecliptic* had the race in hand and won easily by three lengths. *Susan Ann* was second, three lengths in front of *Preakness*, *Conductor* was fourth, and *Judge Durell* last. The time of this heat was 3:47.

A claim of foul riding was made by the rider of *Conductor* against *Ecliptic*, and in evidence thereof he showed a bad cut in *Conductor's* off hind leg. The claim, however, was not allowed by the judges. *Conductor* was drawn before the next heat, as he was unable to run. *Ecliptic* became a great favorite after the first heat, and sold at even better rates than two to one against the field.

In the second heat *Susan Ann* had about two lengths the best of it in the start, the *Judge* was second, *Preakness* third and *Ecliptic* last. They ran in this order all the way to the three-quarter pole, when *Ecliptic* moved up a little and left *Preakness* in the rear. As they flew by the stand *Susan Ann* led four lengths, *Judge Durell* was second, half a length ahead of *Ecliptic*, and *Preakness* half a length in the rear. On the turn *Ecliptic* worked her way up next to *Susan Ann*, and began to crowd a little. On the backstretch she reduced *Susan's* lead to two lengths, and as they turned into the homestretch there was but little daylight between them. When within a hundred yards of the stand, they were running with *Susan Ann* first, *Ecliptic* next, *Judge Durell* third, and *Preakness* last; an instant after, when they crossed the score, all their positions were changed; *Ecliptic* was half a length in front of *Susan Ann*, *Preakness* was third, and *Judge Durell* last. The time of this heat was 3:43¼.

The following is a summary of the day's sport:

MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION—AUGUST MEETING, 1871—MONMOUTH PARK COURSE—SECOND DAY, AUG. 2, 1871.

FIRST RACE.—The Thespian Stakes; value, $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year-old colts and fillies; the second to receive $100, and the third $50, out of the stakes; closed with nineteen nominations; net value of the stake, $1,450; dash, three-quarters of a mile.

A. Buford's ch. f. Malita, by Marion, dam Susan Harris, 97 pounds, Harding ... 1
D. D. Withers' br. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Hennie Farrow, 97 pounds, Swim ... 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield, 100 pounds, Miller ... 3
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. by King Lear, dam by imp. Scythian, 97 pounds, Donahue ... 0
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Richard Roe, by Tipperary, dam Greek Slave, 100 pounds, Swim ... 0
C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. f. Experience Oaks, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, 97 pounds, Thomas ... 0

Time—1:19¼.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—A selling race; purse $500; for all ages; one and a half miles; horses to be sold for $1,500 to carry full weight; $1,000, allowed five pounds; $750, allowed seven pounds; $500, allowed fourteen pounds. Any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse.

D. McDaniel's b. c. Idaho, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam Varina, 98 pounds, Rowe ... 1
R. G. Thomas' b. f. Aureola, 3 years, by War Dance, dam Dixie, 87 pounds, Williams ... 2
John Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, 121 pounds, Corbet ... 3
R. Shea's b. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel, 111 pounds, Palmer ... 0
C. Dawson's b. h. Gayo, aged, by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, 104 pounds, Thomas ... 0
W. R. Babcock's ch. g. The Doctor, 4 years, by Second Albion, dam by Omera, 98 pounds, Downing ... 0
Oden Bowie's ch. c. Edwin, 3 years, by Eugene, dam Cordelia Reed, 85 pounds, Gibson ... 0
Dennison & Crawford's b. f., 3 years, by Censor, dam Paste, 78 pounds, Stewart ... 0
D. D. Withers' ch. f. Miss Nelly, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Laura Farris, 75 pounds ... dr.

Time—2:43.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—The Mansion House Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies four years old; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; two-mile heats, best two in three; closed with twelve nominations; net value of stakes $1,600.

T. W. Doswell's ch. f. Ecliptic, by imp. Eclipse, dam Nina, 105 pounds, Palmer ... 1 1
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington, dam Roxana, 105 pounds, Swim ... 2 2
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Preakness, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, 108 pounds, Hayward ... 3 3
John Coffee's ch. c. Judge Durell, by Lexington, dam Laura, 108 pounds, Miller ... 5 4
W. R. Babcock's b. c. Conductor, by imp. Australian, dam by Alex. Churchill, 108 pounds, Williams ... 4 dr.

Time—3:47, 3:43¼.

The following pools were sold on the different races:

THESPIAN STAKES.

Hubbard	$610	$500	$610	$700
Malita	180	130	270	210
Eclipse filly	150	140	270	200
Experience Oaks	95	60	110	100
Richard Roe	35	35	45	40
King Lear filly	35	25	35	35

SELLING RACE.

Aureola	[illegible]	$500	$600
Idaho	250	375	325
Climax	215	300	275
Field	95	135	100

MANSION HOUSE STAKES.

First Heat.

Conductor	$720	$560	$65
Judge Durell	710	475	61
Ecliptic	700	490	60
Preakness	700	500	60
Susan Ann	375	275	30

Second Heat.

Ecliptic	$1,200	$850	$700
Judge Durell	275	195	150
Susan Ann	145	100	75
Preakness	130	85	75

Sale of Pools for Today's Races.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 2.—The pool-selling at the Continental and West End Hotels was largely attended, and the betting lively and exciting.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple chase, gentlemen riders, about three miles. Four horses will start: *Duffy*, *Jim Tisdale*, *Milesian*, *Bulletin*. No pools sold for this race.

SECOND RACE.—The West End Hotel Stakes; two miles.

Mary Clark	$1,010	$720	$650
Madame Dudley	140	200	155
Saucebox	155	115	100
Winesap	150	115	100
Nellie Ransom	120	75	50

THIRD RACE.—Purse $750; mile heats, for all ages. One pool sold:

Nellie Gray	$1,100	Gao	$5
Climax	55	John Heenan	5
Gerald	10		

FOURTH RACE.—The Tammany Cup; three miles. *Helmbold* and *Niagara* start. No pools sold, but *Helmbold* is the favorite, 5 to 1.

Eating Clams on a Wager.

The Thomas Kivlin Chowder Club, named in honor of Judge KIVLIN, go on their annual excursion next Monday to Sheepshead Bay. All the prominent Democratic politicians of the Sixth Ward are expected to be present. The feature of the occasion will be a clam-eating match for the clam-eating championship and champagne for the party, between TONY HARTMAN, Justice of the Civil Court at Union Market, and THOS. D. CONROY, School Trustee of the Sixth Ward. The competitors are now in active training for the event, and betting on the result is nearly even, the odds being slightly in favor of HARTMAN, who has heretofore vanquished all opponents.

The Convicted Rogues.

From the Golden Age.

Now, keeping in mind these facts and figures, [published by the TIMES,] let us go back to some great sachem of Tammany who may want to give a bridal outfit to his daughter. He says to himself: "I will furnish her house for her, and she shall live like a lady, for her father is a prince, and his palace of treasure is the County Court-house." Does he think of carpets? He remembers that there is carpeting enough in the Court-house to cover a roadway a yard wide from New-York to New-Haven; and so he cuts off a pretty strip for his darling. Does he wish for chairs? He remembers that there are enough of these in the Court-house to make a row of chairs seventeen miles long; and accordingly he will take a few of them out of public into private use. Does he need gas-fixtures? He remembers that there are enough of such in the Court-house to have illuminated the City of Berlin after the Prussian victory; and so he will appropriate a few burners and shades—which will never be missed where they cannot be needed. And so he goes on until out of these magnificent resources, footing up to $9,000,000 in value, he domiciles and dowries his daughter like a king's bride.

The County Court-house is now known to be a temple for the household gods (and likewise goods) of the TWEED, the SWEENY, the CONNOLLY, the HALL, and the other municipal first families.

Some people are saying, "Ah, if these revelations are true." But they are true. They are exact transcripts from the Controller's own books. They are the precise amounts which the Mayor has countersigned. They cannot be denied either by the Controller or the Mayor, or any of their accomplices. And they are ghastly evidences that the chief officers of the City have been swindling its treasury beyond all past precedent of highway robbery.

Another problem has been settled by these exposures. We refer to the long and constant anxiety of Tammany Hall to own and control the Judiciary of New-York. What a wise forethought the Ring has exhibited! How beautiful is the strategy by which thieves, in view of their detection, have taken pains in advance to be masters of the Courts! Imagine TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, HALL, and the rest saying, during their past jovial days, over their walnuts and wine: "Well, having stolen the Court-house, it is necessary to steal the Courts also." They are right. The second theft was necessary to cover the first.

Exactly how many Judges are at this moment the property of Tammany Hall, we cannot tell, but we may be sure that the same prodigality which has marked the superfluous expenditure on the County furniture has likewise dictated the buying of a more than needed gang of County Judges.

What is the remedy for these grievances?

If New-York were San Francisco, the remedy would be a vigilance committee who should go to the residences of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL—take up the carpets, take down the gas fixtures, take out the plumbing—sell all this stuff at auction for what it would bring—or else compel the rogues to keep their own plunder and to pay from their own pockets the whole $9,000,000 which it has cost the city.

This done, the same committee would then go to half-a-dozen of the purchased courts, arrest the judges as criminals, try them in the City Hall Park, and hang them on its green trees.

We do not advise this method. There is a more excellent way. Let public sentiment blast the malefactors. But will the people rise and strike? Is it not true, as DEAN SWIFT has taught, that "there is as much pleasure in being cheated as to cheat." Will not the popular indignation, that burns hotly for a time, at last consume itself before it has blistered the renegades? Would not the usual and heavy majority of the Democratic Party in this City triumphantly re-elect these same swindlers to-morrow? Of course it would!

Let us point a single moral, and dismiss the case. The Ring that rules the City aspires to rule the nation. It hopes to nominate and elect a candidate of its own as President of the United States. Either Gov. HOFFMAN or some other usable tool is already prechosen for this purpose. In view of a Democratic victory in 1872, (which may heaven avert!) what would follow? There would be the same plundering of the Treasury of the United States which we now witness of the City of New-York. If the knaves steal $10,000,000 here, they would steal a $100,000,000 there. Having not only a single city but the whole country to plunder, what honest man will dare calculate the measure of their greed? We ask the American people to think once, twice, and thrice, before they look forward without fiery indignation to the bare possibility of a Tammany President of the United States.

Inspection of Brooklyn Ferry-Boats.

The annual inspection of the Union Ferry Company's boats was commenced yesterday by the United States Inspectors, at the South-side Ferry-slip. The test-process consists in submitting the boilers to a test of forty pounds to the square inch, cold water or hydrostatic pressure. The boats are allowed to carry thirty pounds to the square inch, but to be on the safe side, the Company's engineer declares that but twenty-five pounds are carried. The work will be continued today, when, should all things be found satisfactory, certificates for another year will be given.

The publishers of *Hearth & Home* announce that the editorial control of that journal has been intrusted to Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, late superintending editor of the *Independent*. As a contributor to *Scribner's Monthly*, as well as in his previous editorial engagements, Mr. EGGLESTON has achieved a very favorable reputation, and the widely-extended popularity of *Hearth & Home* will, doubtless, be still further increased under his auspices.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

VAN REED—VEDDER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the residence of L. B. Mears, Esq., Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. H. E. Edwards, Capt. W. E. VAN REED, United States Army, to Mrs. K. E. VEDDER.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Lake Mahopac, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, ELIHU ADAMS, of this City, aged 21 years. Further notice hereafter.

BRADBURY.—On the 2d inst., E. R. BRADBURY, in the 50th year of his age. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 257 West 32d-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BLACK.—Aug. 1, at 9 P. M., aged 28 years and 10 days, MARGARET, wife of James Black, and daughter of the late John Black, all of this City. Funeral from her husband's residence, No. 328 East 32d-st., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

BIBBY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the Van Cortlandt Mansion, Yonkers, AUGUSTA, wife of Edward N. Bibby, M. D., in the 70th year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CARY.—At Newport, R. I., on Monday, July 31, PHOEBE CARY, of this City. Friends are invited to attend her funeral at Dr. Bellows' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday, Aug. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

IRISH.—Suddenly on Tuesday, Aug. 1, GEORGE EDWARD, infant son of Russ. A. and Carrie E. Irish, aged 9 months and 12 days. Funeral from residence, No. 319 Sackett-st., (near Court,) Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited without further notice. ☞ Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

MINER.—In this City, July 31, 1871, HENRIETTA WILSON, wife of Allen E. Miner, and eldest daughter of D. M. and H. M. Wilson, of Newark, N. J. Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 1,021 Broad-st., (this day,) Thursday, Aug. 3, at 2½ P. M.

MINER.—In Williamsburg, N. Y., on the morning of the 2d inst., Mr. JOSEPH E. MINER, in the 38th year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 160 South 6th-st., near 6th, on Sabbath next, at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

MORTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, JOHN LUDLOW MORTON, eldest son of the late Gen. Morton. Relatives and friends of the family and of the late Thomas Ellison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at Grace Church, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MOSHER.—At Rye, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, after a short illness, SARAH, wife of Isaac Mosher, Esq., in the 61st year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 4, at 1½ P. M., from Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 11½ New-Haven train from 27th-st., New-York.

RIKER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, JOHN L., infant son of Samuel and Mary Anna Riker. Funeral from his parents' residence, Hellgate Shore, Long Island, on Friday, at 4 o'clock.

SHAW.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Cumings, No. 120 East 38th-st., Mrs. HARRIET SHAW, aged 81 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. ☞ Albany papers please copy.

SANDS.—At Flushing, Aug. 1, 1871, Capt. THREWELL SANDS, in the 76th year of his age. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Thursday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

THOMAS.—In Berlin, Germany, July 11, GRIFFITH B. THOMAS, aged 23 years. The relatives and friends of the family, and all the deceased's friends and acquaintances, are affectionately invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 32 6th-av., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock (precisely,) without further notice. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

TRAVIS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, MARY E., eldest daughter of Stephen L. and Catharine M. Travis, (also grand-daughter of the late James Reeves,) aged 15 years, 1 month and 28 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Horatio-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. Thursday, Aug. 3.

PEQUIGNOT.—At West Hoboken, Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, after a long illness Eugenie Pequignot, aged 65 years, 4 months, and 12 days. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season. Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Hunter's Point, New-York, 9 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½, on Wednesday at 12, on Thursday at 11½, and on Saturday at 5½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $22, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE. Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $81. Address G. J. E., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

ABBOTT'S FREDERICK THE GREAT.

The History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Elegantly Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, $5.

The "Life of Frederick the Great," by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, originally published as a serial in *Harper's Magazine*, has already received a popular verdict in its favor; and in the handsome form in which it comes before the public as a book, in large, clear type, and with splendid and numerous illustrations, it will be caught up with avidity by thousands of readers who are repelled by the ruggedness and obscurity of Carlyle. The career of the great statesman and soldier who first made Prussia known as a power in Europe, and laid the foundations of the vast German Empire of the present day, was one long succession of striking and memorable events; and, in the hands of Mr. Abbott, the story of his life assumes the thrilling interest and fascination of a novel. It is without doubt the only history of Frederick the Great in the English language from which a true picture of the man, the king, and the soldier can be obtained. Mr. Abbott has a fluent and easy style, a keen eye for the picturesque and sensational (in the better sense of the word,) and adds to these qualifications the merits of a painstaking and conscientious student. As the result of this combination of qualities, his "Life of Frederick the Great" has the charm of a romance, with all the accuracy which may belong to the unlikest history.

II.

LYELL'S STUDENT'S GEOLOGY.

The Student's Elements of Geology. By Sir CHARLES LYELL, Bart., F. R. S., author of "The Principles of Geology," "The Antiquities of Man," &c. With more than 600 illustrations on wood. Large 12mo, cloth, $2.

"Sir Charles Lyell has brought out this work instead of a seventh edition of his "Elements of Geology," which was demanded. He has done his best to make the work available to students. The profound knowledge which is conveyed in clear language, assisted by the illustrative cuts, will materially assist the student in the attainment of his object."—*Civil Service Gazette, London.*

III.

FOR LACK OF GOLD.

A NOVEL. By CHARLES GIBBON. Author of "Robin Gray." 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"A powerfully written, nervous story."—*Athenæum, London.*

"As a story, there are few recent novels more powerful and engrossing."—*Examiner, London.*

"Though the story is exciting enough to be called 'sensational'—in this instance we use the term without reproach—it does not contain a single specimen of the traditional villain, male or female."—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

"Mr. Gibbon is no unsuccessful student of Sir Walter Scott, and has, to a fair extent, succeeded in writing a story in which much that is good is similar, both in conception and execution, to passages in the Waverley Novels. * * * But Mr. Gibbon adds something distinctly not learned from Scott, namely, the delineation of the struggles between good and evil in the soul, and the self-communings which accompany them. * * * The principal characters are well conceived and sustained, and the subordinate ones are all more or less good."—*Spectator, London.*

"The story is as praiseworthy and painstaking a bit of local description as we have ever read, and the portraits of Angus Lamb and his mother are full of life and vigor. * * * The portrait of Balquherrie is striking for the pre-Raphaelite minuteness and fidelity of its details."—*Saturday Review, London.*

"Powerful in plot, with abundance of simple pathos, here and there relieved by comic touches of exquisite quality."—*Daily Telegraph, London.*

IV.

AMERICAN GUIDE TO EUROPE.

Harper's Hand-Book for Travelers in Europe and the East; being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark and Sweden. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. With numerous Maps and Plans of Cities. Tenth Year. Large 12mo, leather, tucks, $8.

This new, revised and enlarged edition of HARPER'S HAND-BOOK contains the following maps and plans:

Railroad Map of Europe, 23 by 32 inches (in cover-pocket.)—London, 25 by 37 inches (in cover-pocket.)—Atlantic Routes.—Ireland.—Lakes of Killarney.—Dublin.—Belfast.—Great Britain, North.—Edinburgh.—Glasgow.—Environs of London.—Great Britain, South.—The Lake District.—Wales.—Paris.—Versailles.—Marseilles.—Nice.—Metz.—Strasbourg.—Antwerp.—Berlin.—Kings Garden near Potsdam.—Hamburg.—Dresden.—Prague.—Vienna.—Pesth and Ofen.—Trieste.—Venice.—Verona.—Milan.—Bologna.—Turin.—Genoa.—Florence.—Plan of the Uffizi Gallery.—Pisa.—Rome.—Roman Forum.—Ancient Rome.—Palace of the Vatican.—Naples.—Museo Nationale.—Pompeii.—Palermo.—Egypt and Northern Nubia.—Cairo.—Thebes.—Palestine.—Jerusalem.—Church of the Holy Sepulchre.—Turkey in Asia.—Greece and the Ionian Islands.—Switzerland.—Munich.—Augsburg.—Nuremburg.—Carlsruhe.—Frankfort.—Cologne.—St. Petersburg.—Stockholm.—The Alhambra.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

"NELLY'S DARK DAYS" BY THE author of "Little Meg's Children," will begin this afternoon in NEW-YORK DAILY WITNESS. Price one cent.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of this District, enrolled in pursuance of the direction of the Republican State Committee, meet at No. 242 Spring-st., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, inst., between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee. JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, Chairman. JOSEPH MURPHY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to resolution of the Association, a special meeting will be held at No. 1,193 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the delegation to the General Committee, caused by the resignation of Hugh J. Riley, and the transaction of other business. THOS. C. ACTON, Vice-President. KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the order of Messrs. Schultz and Orton, issued by authority of the Republican State General Committee, a primary election for officers of the Republican Association of this District, and of delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 23d-st., on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1871. The poll to be open from 4 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, Chairman of the Enrolling Committee. ALEXANDER WILDER, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.—The election for officers of the Association and of delegates to the Central Committee will be held in the Fifth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1871. The polls will be kept open for not less than four hours continuously between the hours of 6 A. M. and 7 P. M., the precise hours to be fixed by the Enrolling Committee in each district. All enrolled persons who are in the room at the time for closing of polls will be permitted to vote. The elections will be conducted in the manner prescribed in the directions for enrolling officers heretofore issued.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, WILLIAM ORTON.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

Full and Accurate List of the Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibitions for 1871.

The following is a complete list of the various Agricultural Exhibitions to take place throughout the United States during the ensuing Autumn. The dates are from official sources, and may be relied upon:

STATE AND PROVINCIAL FAIRS.

Alabama State Agricultural Society......Oct. 18, 20
American Institute, New-York City..Sept. 7 to Nov. 2
Am. Pomological Society, Richmond, Va..Sept. 6, 8
Arkansas Agricultural Society, Little Rock..Oct. 3, 6
California State Ag. Society, Sacramento..Sept. 18, 23
Colorado Agricultural Society, Denver......Sept. 12, 16
Cotton States Annual Exhibition, Augusta, Ga..........Oct. 31 to Nov. 4
Georgia Agricultural Society, Macon......Oct. 23, 28
Illinois State Ag. Society, Du Quoin......Sept. 11, 16
Illinois Swine Society, Chicago......Sept. 19, 21
Indiana Agricultural Society, Indianapolis..Oct. 2, 7
Iowa, Cedar Rapids......Sept. 11, 15
Kansas, Topeka......Sept. 11, 15
Louisiana, New-Orleans......Nov. 18, 27
Maryland, Baltimore......Oct. 3, 6
Michigan, Kalamazoo......Sept. 18, 22
Michigan Pomological, Grand Rapids......Sept. 12, 15
Minnesota, St. Paul......Sept. 26, 29
Mississippi, Jackson......Oct. 23, 28
Nebraska, Brownville......Sept. 26, 29
New-England Ag. Society, Lowell, Mass......Sept. 5, 8
New-Hampshire State Ag. Society, Dover..Sept. 26, 29
New-Jersey State Ag. Society, Waverly......Sept. 18, 22
New-York State Ag. Society, Albany......Oct. 2, 6
Ohio State Ag. Society, Springfield......Sept. 25, 29
Pennsylvania Horticultural, Philadelphia..Sept. 12
St. Louis Association, St. Louis, Mo......Oct. 2, 7
Tennessee, Nashville......Sept. 25, 30
Vermont, St. Johnsbury......Sept. 12, 15
Virginia, Richmond......Oct. 31, Nov. 3
Virginia Horticultural, Richmond......Sept. 6, 8
Wisconsin, Milwaukee......Sept. 25, 29

COUNTY AND TOWN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

Alabama.

West Alabama Ag. Society, Eutaw......Oct. 17, 21

Connecticut.

Hartford Agricultural Society, Hartford...Sept. 26, 29
Middlesex, Middletown......Sept. 20, 22
New-London, New-London......Sept. 26, 28

Georgia.

Atlanta Agricultural Society, Atlanta......Oct. 16, 20
Cherokee, Rome......Oct. 10, 13
South Georgia, Thomasville......Oct. 31, Nov. 4

Illinois.

Adams Agricultural Society, Quincy......Sept. 4, 9
Carroll, Mt. Carroll......Sept. 12, 15
Edgar Agricultural Society, Paris......Sept. 12, 15
Henry, Cambridge......Aug. 29, Sept. 1
Jackson, Murphysborough......Sept. 20, 23
Kane County Agricultural Society, Aurora..Sept. 26, 29
Kane Agricultural Society, Geneva......Sept. 20, 23
Lake, Libertyville......Sept. 27, 29
La Salle, Ottawa......Sept. 5, 8
Logan Agricultural Society, Lincoln......Sept. 5, 8
Macon Agricultural Society, Decatur......Sept. 12, 15
Macoupin, Carlinville......Sept. 19, 22
Madison, Edwardsville......Aug. 29, Sept. 1
McLean, Bloomington......Sept. 12, 15
Morgan, Jacksonville......Sept. 12, 15
Pike Agricultural Society, Pittsfield......Sept. 12, 15
Richland, Olney......Sept. 20, 22
Rock Island, Rock Island......Aug. 29, Sept. 1
Shelby, Shelbyville......Sept. 6, 10
Schuyler, Rushville......Oct. 4, 6
Union Agricultural Society, Jonesborough..Sept. 12, 15
Vermilion, Catlin......Sept. 5, 8
Will Agricultural Society, Joliet......Sept. 5, 8

Indiana.

Cambridge City, Wayne County......Sept. 26, 29
Dearborn, Lawrenceburg......Sept. 20
Fountain and Warren, Attica......Sept. 19, 22
Fayette, Connersville......Sept. 5, 8
Gosport, Owen County......Aug. 29, Sept. 2
Gibson Agricultural Society, Princeton......Sept. 19, 22
Hancock, Greenfield......Sept. 19, 22
Hendricks, Danville......Aug. 29, Sept. 1
Honey Creek, New-London......Sept. 21
Hamilton, Cicero......Sept. 27
Indianapolis, Indianapolis......Sept. 21, 30
Jefferson, Madison......Sept. 25, 29
Lawrence Agricultural Society, Bedford......Sept. 12, —
Monroe, Bloomington......Sept. 20, 24
Madison, Anderson......Sept. 5, —
Mooresville, Mooresville......Sept. 4, —
Parke, Bloomingdale......Sept. 23, 25
Putnam, Greencastle......Sept. 11, 16
Rush Agricultural Society, Rushville......Sept. 12, 15
St. Joseph, South Bend......Sept. 27, —
Thorntown Union, Thorntown......Sept. 26, 29
Vigo Agricultural Society, Terre-Haute......Sept. 5, 9
Wabash Agricultural Society, Wabash......Sept. 19, 22

Iowa.

Adams Agricultural Society, Corning......Sept. 4, 9
Ames Agricultural Society, Story County......Sept. 12, 15
Benton, Vinton......Sept. 5, 8
Boone, Boonesboro......Sept. 14, 16
Buchanan, Independence......Sept. 12, 15
Cedar Agricultural Society, Tipton..Aug. 29 to Sept. 1
Cedar Valley, Cedar Falls......Sept. 19, 21
Central, Des Moines......Sept. 19, 21
Clarke Agricultural Society, Osceola..Aug. 30 to Sept. 1
Clayton, Farmersburg......Sept. 21
Clinton Agricultural Society, Clinton......Aug. 29, 31
Decatur Agricultural Society, Leon......Sept. 14, 16
Des Moines, Burlington......Oct. 3, 6
Hamilton, Webster City......Sept. 12, 14
Henry, Mt. Pleasant......Sept. 12, 15
Jefferson, Fairfield......Sept. 12, 15
Lee, Fort Madison......Sept. 26, 29
Mahaska, Oskaloosa......Sept. 19, 22
Mills Agricultural Society, Glenwood......Sept. 27, 29
Mitchell, Osage......Sept. 27, 29
Muscatine, Muscatine......Sept. 19, 21
Northeastern, Postville......Oct. 4, 6
Pottawattamie, Council Bluffs......Oct. 4, 6
Scott, Davenport......Sept. 4, 8
Tama Agricultural Society, Tama City......Sept. 19, 21
Union Agricultural Society, Keokuk..Aug. 29, Sept. 1
Wapello, Ottumwa......Sept. 19, 22
Washington, Washington......Oct. 3, 5
Wilton Union, Wilton......Aug. 22, 25
Woodbury, Sioux City......Sept. —

Kansas.

Blue and Kansas Valley, Manhattan......Sept. 26, 28
Doniphan Agricultural Society, Troy......Sept. 26, 29
Miami Agricultural Society, Paola......Sept. 27, 30
Northern Agricultural Society, Atchison......Sept. 25, 29

Kentucky.

Bourbon Agricultural Society, Paris......Sept. 5, 9
Boyle Agricultural Society, Danville......Aug. 15
Central Agricultural Society, Danville......Sept. 19, 22
Jefferson, Louisville......Sept. 12
Lincoln Stock, Stanford......July 27, 29
McCracken, Paducah......Oct. 10, 14
Madison Agricultural Society, Richmond......Aug. 8, 11
Marion Agricultural Society, Lebanon......Aug. 15
Montgomery, Mount Sterling......Aug. 22, 25
Shelby, Shelbyville......Aug. 29, Sept. 1
Warren, Bowling Green......Sept. 12
Washington, Springfield......Sept. 19

Maine.

Franklin, Farmington......Oct. 3, 5
Franklin North, Strong......Oct. 4, 5
Knox North, Appleton......Oct. 4, 5
Orland, Hancock County......Oct. 4, 5
Penobscot Poultry, Bangor......Sept. 28, 29
Waldo Agricultural Society, Belfast......Sept. 27, 28

Massachusetts.

Barnstable, Barnstable......Oct. 3, 4
Berkshire, Pittsfield......Oct. 3, 5
Bristol Agricultural Society, Taunton......Oct. 3, 5
Bristol Central, Myricks......Sept. 26, 28
Essex, Ipswich......Sept. 26, 27
Franklin, Greenfield......Sept. 21, 22
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden, Northampton......Oct. 5, 6
Highland, Middlefield......Sept. 14, 15
Housatonic, Great Barrington......Sept. 27, 29
Hampshire, Amherst......Sept. 26, 27
Hampden, Springfield......Oct. 3, 4
Hampden East, Palmer......Oct. 10, 11
Hingham Agricultural Society, Hingham......Sept. 26, 27
Hoosic Valley, North Adams......Sept. 19, 21
Middlefield, Middlefield......Sept. 5, 6
Middlesex South, Farmingham......Sept. 19, 20
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury......Oct. 17, 18
Marshfield, Marshfield......Oct. 5, 6
Middlesex Agricultural Society, Concord......Oct. 3, 4
Middlesex North, Lowell......Sept. 27, 28
Nantucket, Nantucket......Sept. 27, 28
Norfolk, Readville......Sept. 27, 29
Plymouth Bridgewater......Sept. 21, 22
Union Agricultural Society, Blandford......Sept. 28, 30
Worcester Agricultural Society, Worcester..Sept. 21, 22
Worcester North-west, Athol......Oct. 4, 5
Worcester South, Sturbridge......Sept. 7, 8
Worcester West, Barre......Sept. 28, 29
Worcester North, Fitchburg......Sept. 26, 27
Worcester, South-east, Milford......Sept. 26, 27
Worcester Horticultural, Worcester......Sept. 19, 22

Michigan.

Branch Agricultural Society, Coldwater......Oct. 4, 6
Central Michigan, Lansing......Oct. 3, 6
Northern Michigan, Grand Rapids......Sept. 12, 15

Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minneapolis......Sept. 12, 17

Missouri.

Adrian, Mexico......Aug. 15, 20
Boone Agricultural Society, Columbia..Aug. 28, Sept. 2
Calleway, Fulton......Aug. 22, 27
Cole Agricultural Society, Jefferson City..Sept. 12, 17
De Kalb, Cameron......Oct. 2, 4
Jasper Agricultural Society, Carthage......Oct. 10, 12
Laclede, Lebanon......Oct. 12, 16
Lafayette, Lexington......Oct. 10, 15
Phelps, St. James......Sept. 13, 16
Platte, Platte City......Sept. 5, 10
Roanoke District, Roanoke......Aug. 22, 27
South-eastern, Cape Girardeau......Oct. 12, 14
Washington, Potosi......Sept. 12, 16

Nebraska.

Douglass Agricultural Society, Omaha......Sept. 19, 21

New-Jersey.

Cape May, Seaville Station......Sept. 6, 7
Salem Agricultural Society, Salem......Sept. 21, 22

New-York.

Allegheny, Angelica......Sept. 20, 21
Camden, Oneida County......Sept. 12, 14
Chautauqua, Jamestown......Sept. 25, 28
Chenango, Bainbridge......Sept. 26, 28
Chemung, Elmira......Sept. 19, 21
Delaware Agricultural Society, Walton......Sept. 21, 22
Huguenot Horticultural, Kingston......Sept. 26, 28
Iroquois, Versailles......Sept. 19, 21
Jefferson, Watertown......Sept. 19, 21
Lewis Agricultural Society, Lowville......Sept. 12, 14
Livingston, Geneseo......Sept. 27, 29
Manlius and Pompey, Onondaga County......Sept. 26, 28
Orleans Agricultural Society, Albion......Sept. 20, 21
Otsego, Cooperstown......Sept. 21, 22
Oswego Agricultural Society, Mexico......Sept. 19, 21
Oswego Falls, Oswego County......Sept. 12, 14
Palmyra, Wayne County......Sept. 12, 14
Queens Agricultural Society, Mineola......Sept. 27, 29
Rensselaer, Troy......Sept. 25, 28
Schuyler, Watkins......Sept. 4, 6
Schenevus, Otsego County......Sept. 28, 30
Trenton, Oneida County......Sept. 20, 21
Trumansburg, Tompkins County......Sept. 26, 27
Waddington, St. Lawrence County......Sept. 20, 21
Warren, Glens Falls......Sept. 5, 7
Westchester, White Plains......Sept. 12, 15
Western New-York, Rochester......Sept. 26, 29

North Carolina.

Salisbury, Rowan County......Oct. — —

Ohio.

Allen Agricultural Society, Lima......Sept. 21, 23
Brown, Georgetown......Sept. 5, 8
Belmont, St. Clairsville......Sept. 20, 22
Columbiana, New-Lisbon......Sept. 20, 22
Carroll, Carrollton......Sept. 26, 28
Cuyahoga, Cleveland......Oct. 3, 6
Clarke, Springfield......Sept. 5, 8
Clinton Agricultural Society, Wilmington..Sept. 6, 8
Clermont Agricultural Society, Boston......Sept. 12, 15
Erie Agricultural Society, Sandusky......Oct. 3, 6
Fairfield Agricultural Society, Lancaster......Oct. 11, 14
Fayette, Washington......Aug. 22, 25
Franklin, Columbus......Sept. 5, 8
Greene Agricultural Society, Xenia......Sept. 12, 15
Guernsey, Cambridge......Sept. 20, 21
Hamilton, Carthage......Sept. 5, 9
Huron, Norwalk......Sept. 12, 15
Henry Agricultural Society, Napoleon......Sept. 20, 22
Knox Agricultural Society, Mt. Vernon......Sept. 26, 29
Lucas Agricultural Society, Toledo......Sept. 19, 22
Lake, Painesville......Sept. 27, 29
Licking, Newark......Oct. 3, 6
Logan, Bellefontaine......Oct. 3, 6
Montgomery, Dayton......Sept. 5, 8
Marion Agricultural Society, Marion......Sept. 26, 29
Morrow, Mt. Gilead......Sept. 6, 7
Miami Agricultural Society, Troy......Oct. 4, 7
Northern Ohio, Cleveland......Sept. 12, 15
Pickaway, Circleville......Sept. 19, 22
Portage, Ravenna......Sept. 25, 27
Putnam, Ottawa......Sept. 27, 29
Perry Agricultural Society, New-Lexington..Oct. 4, 6
Ross Agricultural Society, Chillicothe......Sept. 10, 12
Richland, Mansfield......Sept. 19, 22
Sandusky, Fremont......Oct. 4, 7
Tuscarawas, Canal Dover......Oct. 3, 6
Union, Marysville......Oct. 3, 6
Wayne Agricultural Society, Wooster......Oct. 3, 5
Warren, Lebanon......Sept. 20, 22
Washington, Marietta......Sept. 20, 22
Wyandotte, Upper Sandusky......Oct. 11, 13

Pennsylvania.

Berks Agricultural Society, Reading......Sept. 12, 15
Bucks Agricultural Society, Newtown......Sept. 26, 28
Central Pennsylvania, Altoona......Sept. 12, 15
East Pennsylvania, Norristown......Sept. 27, 30

Vermont.

Caledonia, St. Johnsbury......Sept. 26, 28
Chittenden, Essex Junction......Sept. 6, 8
Orange Agricultural Society, Bradford......Sept. 26, 28
Orleans Agricultural Society, Barton......Sept. 6, 7
Rutland Agricultural Society, Rutland......Sept. 12, 14
Wilmington, Windham County......Oct. 3, 4

Virginia.

Augusta, Staunton......Oct. —
Lynchburg, Lynchburg......Oct. 24, 27
Petersburg, Petersburg......Oct. 24, 27
Shenandoah Valley, Winchester......Oct. 18, 20
South-western, Wytheville......Oct. 11, 13

Wisconsin.

Fond du Lac County Ag. Society, Ripon......Sept. 19, 21
Jefferson Agricultural Society, Jefferson......Sept. 19, 21
Monroe, Sparta......Sept. 14, 16
Northern Agricultural Society, Oshkosh......Oct. 3, 5
Outagamie Agricultural Society, Appleton..Oct. 5, 7
Sheboygan Ag. Society, Sheboygan Falls..Sept. 12, 15
Southern Agricultural Society, Janesville..Sept. 12, 15
Walworth Agricultural Society, Elkhorn......Oct. 3, 6

Plain Speaking in Connecticut.

The announcement of the projected visit of the John J. Blair Association to Connecticut is published in the Bridgeport *Standard*, with the following remarks by the editor:

"Accompanying the above came a note requesting us to indorse these excursionists as 'gentlemen,' saying that so many New-York roughs have started on similar excursions, this club fears that it may be classed with that sort of people. We respectfully decline to lend our indorsement as requested, because we know nothing personally of the individuals composing this club, while the facts that it adopts the name of a New-York politician and also intends to visit WM. M. TWEED, at his lair in Greenwich, are decidedly derogatory to the reputation of the persons who are members of this club. Those who are willing to visit Boss TWEED socially, especially since the recent exposures in the NEW-YORK TIMES, should not ask to be regarded as gentlemen. We hope their visit to this city will be very brief."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, but few speculators or others were in attendance, and no sales of real estate were made. The only business, in fact, transacted during the day was a stock sale, at which the following securities were disposed of by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. at the percentage prices noted: Ten shares Atlantic National Bank, par value $75 each, sold at 93½; thirty-three shares Continental National Bank, par $100 each, at 99½; forty shares Chatham National Bank, par $25 each, at 172½, and a bond and mortgage for $10,000, made by SIMON KAHNWEILER, dated Nov. 26, 1870, and which mortgage is also signed by BETTIE KAHNWEILER, and is payable one year from the date thereof, sold for $4,500.

The sale of villa plots at East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, conducted by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, took place, as advertised, and the result was a gratifying success, 43 of the 51 plots offered being sold to bona fide purchasers at good figures. The residence also offered was nominally bid off for $12,600, as were also the eight remaining plots, but they were purchased, or rather retained in the interest of the owner of the property. The land was sold per foot front, and the prices ranged from $4 50 to $31 75 per foot. In the detailed report appended the total sum realized for each plot is stated. The purchasers at the auction were as follows: New-York—A. Auferman, E. H. Cross, J. Kurkner, A. H. Harcy, N. Dassau, J. Grant, Eli Mooring and D. Voss. East Orange, N. J.—E. M. Harris, Thomas Burke, M. McLyons, D. J. Geery and Benjamin Mills. Orange, N. J.—John Pardue, D. Wilson and H. Cohan. Watsessing, N. J.—Wm. Miles, Anna Law, G. Kurs, George Bradley, R. D. Brown, Mrs. Wilde and J. W. Butterworth. Newark, N. J.—R. H. Morris. Jersey City—W. H. Hillier. And Williamsburg, N. Y.—C. Heyer.

For to-day but two sales of City realty are announced to take place at the Exchange; while at Ingleside, Queens County, near Jamaica, JOHNSON & MILLER will conduct the important executors' sale of 175 acres of land, belonging to the Wood farm, and heretofore referred to at length. For full particulars in regard to this auction, reference is made to our business columns.

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

Plot No. 1, s. s. Marcy-av., 372 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 50x155......$850
Plot No. 2, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......625
Plots Nos. 3 and 4, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, each same size, $600 each......1,200
Plots Nos. 5 and 6, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, each same size, $575 each......1,150
Plot No. 7, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......587
Plot No. 8, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......550
Plot No. 9, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......550
Plot No. 10, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......562
Plot No. 11, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......575
Plot No. 12, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size, with cottage......1,000
Plots Nos. 13 and 14, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, each same size, $[illegible] each......[illegible]
Plot No. 16, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......375
Plot No. 17, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......387
Plot No. 18, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......375
Plot No. 19, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......[illegible]
Plot No. 20, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......[illegible]
Plot No. 21, s. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, 49x155......441
Plot No. 22, n. w. corner Marcy-av. and Lawrence-st., 50x181......315
Plot No. 23, n. s. Marcy-av., 52 ft. w. of Lawrence-st., adjoining above, 50x181......250
Plots Nos. 24 and 25, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, each 50x about 180, $237 50 each......475
Plot No. 26, n. e. corner Marcy-av. and Harlow-st., adjoining above, same size......[illegible]
Plot No. 28, n. w. corner Marcy-av. and Harlow-st., 47.4x150.7......240
Plots Nos. 29 and 30, n. s. Marcy-av., 47 ft. 4 in. w. Harlow-st., adjoining above, each same size, $236 25 each......472
Plot No. 31, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, 50x148......[illegible]
Plots Nos. 32 and 33, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, each about same size, $275 each......550
Plots Nos. 34 and 35, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, each about same size, $237 50 each......475
Plot No. 36, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, 50x147......300
Plot No. 37, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......425
Plots Nos. 38 and 39, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, each same size, $[illegible] each......[illegible]
Plot No. 40, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, 50x145......462
Plot No. 41, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......500
Plot No. 42, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......512
Plot No. 43, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......[illegible]
Plot No. 44, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size......575
Plot No. 45, n. s. Marcy-av., adjoining above, 50x145......600
Plot No. 46, n. s. Marcy-av., 165 ft. e. of Prospect-st., adjoining above, 50x143......750
Plot No. 47, n. e. corner Prospect-st. and Marcy-av., 50.6x130......770
Plot No. 48, e. s. Prospect-st., 50.6 ft. n. of Marcy-av., adjoining above, 50x177......725
Plots Nos. 49 and 50, e. s. Prospect-st., adjoining above, each 50x232, $737 50 each......1,475
Plot No. 51, e. s. Prospect-st., adjoining above, same size......800
Plot No. 52, e. s. Prospect-st., adjoining above, 71x about 125......1,548

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 75 6th-av., $1,200 per annum; no liquor.

Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 46 Hudson-st., $400 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $5 to $15; also, work-shop, $3.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicit the general charge of estates in New-York City.
L. J. HOWE, } HOWE & CO.,
R. W. FOWLER, } No. 10 Pine-st.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS. }

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT VERY LOW PRICE ($18,000, EASY terms), age and condition of owner requiring change, excellent farm, one hour from Philadelphia, three from New-York, near depot and river; 47 acres (or 20 acres, with improvements, for $10,000;) fine large house, stable, carriage-house, superior soil, much fruit, growing crops, and two or three yearly; climate mild and healthful. STEPHENS BROTHERS, (street floor,) No. 147 Broadway, New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn property, at Peekskill, on the Hudson, a beautiful residence, out-buildings, eight acres of land, lawn, fruit trees; all in fine order, ready for occupation. Inquire of owner, D. T. PAIGE, Spring and West sts.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, ONE MILE from Mamaroneck Station, on New-Haven Railroad, a frame cottage, containing ten rooms, with garden, grapery, stable, barn, &c., and either four, nine or eighteen acres of ground. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 379 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All city conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 28, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and waterfall, 400 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $35,000; terms to suit. Address C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 51 ACRES, beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 62 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores, in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Wesbury, Thos. B. Gifford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO HOTEL MEN AND PHYSICIANS.—A splendid mineral spring property, having distinct and separate hotel buildings, furnished, one of which is admirably adapted for a health institution, a frontage on a beautiful river of 300 feet width, affording aquatic, with other recreations, and mineral waters of extraordinary medicinal virtues, is offered for sale at a great bargain. A modern house in New-York or Brooklyn will be taken in part payment.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 1 to 11, or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—WARD & OGDEN are now arranging their Fall list of dwellings to let, and would request all parties who contemplate renting their premises for the Winter, or longer, to leave with them a full description of the same, in order to obtain responsible and respectable tenants, an extensive list of which they keep at their office.

N. B.—No brokerage charged, unless a satisfactory tenant is obtained. Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-sq.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—BROWN-stone house on Madison-av., near 42d-st., to a private family.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY and French-roof brown-stone house on West 48th-st., to a private family; rent $225 per month.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 890 6th-av.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 4 West [illegible]-st.; possession immediately. Apply to PARIS & CLARK, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DESIRABLE OFFICES—SUITABLE for brokers, lawyers, architects and others, to rent at a lower rate than any others in the City, to let in the buildings, Nos. 113, 115, 117 and 119 Broadway, near Wall-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT EXECUTOR'S SALE

THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1871.

The magnificent estate of 175 acres, known as the

COL. A. M. WOOD

Farm, at Ingleside, Queens County, near Jamaica, in parcels of from two to nine acres, two dwellings, &c. Greatest chance ever offered for speculation. Steward's Garden City Railroad runs through property.

Only half distance to Hempstead.
Free excursion train.
Great Long Island clam-bake. Grafulla's Band.
Two-thirds on mortgage for three years.
Free tickets now ready at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM RIELLY, ROBERT LITTLE AND MATTHEW MCDONALD, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent., did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of November, 1827, mortgage in fee to Ely Moore, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map of a piece or parcel of land called the Prospect Tract, and made by Isaac T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, July, 1827, and to filed in the office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, as lots Nos. 250, 253, 257, 258, and collectively are described on said map as parcel No. (63) [illegible], and bounded westwardly by lot No. 254, northwardly by lots Nos. 256, 253, 257, eastwardly by lot No. 260, southwardly by middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being the same premises conveyed to said William Rielly, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emmeline, his wife, by indenture bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1828, in liber 132 of mortgages, page 29; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Evert A. Bancker, by assignment bearing date the 20th day of February, 1828, which assignment was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1828, in liber 119 of mortgages, page 427; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by Cornelia Bancker, administratrix, &c., of Evert A. Bancker, deceased, to John Pyne, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of July, 1871, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1871, in liber — of mortgages, page —; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by the said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1827, ($190;) now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.
JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.
au3-law12wTh

MISCELLANEOUS.

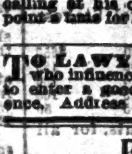
CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 35c., $1 40 and $2 [illegible], by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 213 [illegible]

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 73 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

TO LAWYERS.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE, who influences considerable law business, wishes to enter a good law office as clerk; has had experience. Address ATTORNEY, Box 138 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito-nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 130 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

MACHINERY.

FACTORY TO LEASE.—ENGINE FIFTY-horse power, water front. Inquire on the premises of J. W. WINANTS, corner of Washington and South 4th sts., Jersey City, from 10 to 11 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1871.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;
A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols;
A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David B. McNeil.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Josiah Sutherland, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Also, to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Samuel Jones and James C. Spencer;
A Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
A Judge of the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;
A Register, in the place of Michael Connolly;
Two Inspectors of Election for each Election District, in the place of the present Inspectors of Election;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers, is directed to Chapter 712, of the Laws of 1871, herewith printed, as to the supply of ballot-boxes, form of ballots, and manner of canvassing votes, to wit:

CHAPTER 712.

AN ACT in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, and Members of Assembly.

Passed April 26, 1871; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At each annual or special election at which a Representative in Congress, Senator or Member of Assembly is hereafter to be elected, the inspectors in the several election districts in this State shall provide and keep a separate box in which all ballots for Representatives in Congress, to be indorsed "Congress," shall be deposited; also, a separate box in which all ballots for Senator, to be indorsed "Senate," shall be deposited; and also a separate box in which all ballots for Member of Assembly, to be indorsed "Assembly," shall be deposited, and the ballots deposited in said several boxes shall be estimated and canvassed in the order named above, respectively, and immediately following the estimate and canvass of the ballots indorsed "State."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

You are, without delay, to deliver a copy of the above notice to the Board of Supervisors and to each Supervisor in your county; and also to cause a copy of said notice to be published in such public newspapers printed in your county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County of New-York, once in each week, until the election.

Vide Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, August 1, 1871.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized so to do. See Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JAMES RUSSELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty ($1,750) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JACOB GOEDEL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest on $500 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JAMES I. DAY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against J. K. HOYT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars with interest on $500 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and JULIUS PRAGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Herman Harris and Julius Prager, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of July, 1871.
SIMON H. STERN, Assignee.
SIMON H. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. jy20-law3wTh*

NO. 3,034.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL J. FITZGERALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael J. Fitzgerald, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1871.
WILBUR F. DISOSWAY, Assignee,
jy20-law3wTh* No. 10 Ferry-st., New-York.

NO. 3,066.—IN THE DISTRICT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN ADAIR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Adair, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1871. CHARLES JENKINS, Assignee,
jy20-law3wTh* No. 682 Broadway, New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1871.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, free of tax.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 27, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.
CAPITAL......$200,000
SURPLUS......180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President. JOHN S. HARBERGER, Cashier.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th prox.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 52 Liberty-st., free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 38 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly Dividend of (2½) Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st instant, and opened Aug. 2.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 8TH MONTH 1ST, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per share, free of tax, was this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 7th instant. Transfer-books closed till that date.
DAVID J. BLAUVELT, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY (FORMERLY UNION PACIFIC, E. D.)—The Coupons due Aug. 1, proximo, from Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared payable on TUESDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE. — WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 428, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 2, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful, for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E. BURR, }
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON, }
JULY 8, 1871.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., auctioneers, No. 131 Church-st., New-York, will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., a stock of goods consisting of men's and boys' ready-made clothing and furnishing goods, belonging to the estate of Samuel Hoffman, bankrupt. By order of
DAVID STERN, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Thursday, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
100 boxes fresh Naval Oranges.
175 boxes fresh Mentone Lemons.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 15th day of August, 1871. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST., Reservoir Park.

Fall Term of 1871 will commence on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.
Miss Comstock at home Sept. 10.
Address by mail to No. 32 West 40th-st.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. For young ladies and children. NO. [illegible] WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs.

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. S. BLEECKER, Widow of [illegible], FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children (on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 38 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES at Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 6 EAST 53TH-ST., corner Park-av. Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 28, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

THE MISSES DOREMUS Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 13.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical course of instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER will open their French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies (formerly known as the pension Nieman Allemayer, in Neuilly, near Paris,) at No. 36 East 38th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address by letter until Sept. 1, Mlle. MATHILDE CHARBONNIER, Security Bank, No. 19 Broadway.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy, scenery unequaled. Buildings convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. DOTY'S & MISS TRIPPET'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercises.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible]. By her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—With attention to personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. Fifth year. The school will reopen Sept. 25. V. PREVOST, Princ. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 46th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school.) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 13.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogue or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. A. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York. Reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $180 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 56 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding-school for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. A. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON. Box No. 290 Yonkers, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL of an academy or high school, by a graduate of Harvard University, who can furnish first-class references as to experience, education and character. Please address Post-office Box No. 4,316, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastries, desserts, &c.; an excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 43 West 23d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; will assist with the washing; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 202 6th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 325 4TH-AV.—Situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, young girls, American, English, German, French, Irish, Scotch, &c.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 225 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 160 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as nurse to take charge of a baby or grown children, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; country preferred; references given. Call at No. 200 East 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good references. Can be seen at 100 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, well recommended, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 344 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 344 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; City or country; reference given. Call at No. 99 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN GIRLS, sisters, to do the work of a small private family, or would go to a first-class hotel as chamber-maids; country preferred. Call at 201 8th-av., for two days.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, for City or country, can be supplied immediately at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; excellent reference. Apply at 211 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as first-class laundress; good reference. Apply at No. 218 West 28th-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as general housework in a small family. Inquire at 240 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a few families' washing at her residence; does up linens in superior style; unexceptionable references. Call at or address No. 160 West 29th-st., one flight of stairs up.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and cakes, in a small private family. Good City reference. Apply at No. 321 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl of fourteen, to take charge of a child and do light chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting, puffing, plaiting, and all kinds of fine washing in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference. Call for two days at 241 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 137 Mortimer-st., at [illegible]

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN AND wife, (no incumbrance,) situations; man is a good coachman and groom; would work in the garden or on a farm; wife can cook, wash and iron; both would make themselves useful; are willing and obliging; good references; City or country. Call at 300 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's place; has two years' reference. City or country. Apply at No. 240 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman of experience in the care of horses, and good driver; City or country; highly recommended. Address J. J., No. 31 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, or work on a farm, by a very respectable and sober young German; can milk; careful driver; thorough horseman; willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Call at 300 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style. Address S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER man (French,) highly recommended as to honesty, sobriety and efficiency, a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man, as groom or to drive a doctor's wagon or coupe, or to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; wages not so much an object as a home. Apply at No. 5 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUATION as porter; good reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 537 6th-av., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to the ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ENGLISH OR German, who thoroughly understands his business, of good character and appearance, with some knowledge of gardening. HENRY BERGH, No. 802 Broadway.

COPYIST—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT lad of 15 or 16, to copy from books. Must be a quick and plain penman. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., upstairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

The partnership heretofore existing between MILLER, LUTHER & CO., at No. 181 Washington-st. and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. GEORGE J. MILLER retiring. L. M. LUTHER assuming all debts and liabilities of the late concern.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
GEORGE J. MILLER,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
GEORGE F. BOWNE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of L. M. LUTHER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of importers and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, &c., at No. 181 Washington and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
GEORGE F. BOWNE,
CHAUNCEY L. ARMSTRONG.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of E. B. TREAT & CO., subscription publishers and book-sellers, expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved. E. B. TREAT will sign the firm name in liquidation.

The business heretofore conducted as above will be continued by E. B. TREAT, at No. 805 Broadway, New-York.
E. B. TREAT,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
A. C. ARMSTRONG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us under the style of WILLIAM GRAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM GRAY,
WILLIAM GRAY, JR.
BOSTON, Aug. 1, 1871.

The sale in New-York of goods manufactured by the Atlantic Cotton Mills will be continued by
WILLIAM GRAY, JR.
BOSTON, Aug. 1, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in exact representation of all foreign marbles; elegant designs; black marble engraved in gold. Marbleized Company, No. 1,280 Broadway. Branch warerooms, No. 413 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 232 W. 44th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to, and from all principal stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden to Denmark and America at lowest rates, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of passage.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

Columbia.....Sat. Aug. 5 Persian.....Wed. Aug. 9
Anglia.....Sat. Aug. 12 Assyria.....Wed. Aug. 16
Ausonia.....Sat. Aug. 19 Circassia.....Wed. Aug. 23
Britannia.....Sat. Aug. 26 Furnessia.....Wed. Aug. 30

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 50 North River, New-York, at noon.

Cabin passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 and upward, according to location.

Cabin passengers can now secure their return berths at reduced rates.

Steerage passage at low rates.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, at lowest current rates.

Circulars, with plans of cabins, and further information can be had on application at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GOLD DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS (Surgeon).....Saturday, Aug. 12
FRANCE.....DAUBE.....Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAC.....Saturday, Sept. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Sept. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75

Thence there are numerous conveyances to all parts of the Continent.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a tender.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green.

C. DE BANCHE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Pier No. 2 North River.

VIRGINIAN, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Thursday, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MELVSPIA, Gibson, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A.M.

Through bills of lading issued to Liverpool, Queenstown, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, London, Paris and Hamburg.

Cabin, $80 and $90, according to location; steerage, $30 currency.

Through passage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry or Glasgow, $60 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

J. W. J. KURBT, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW, AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,500 TONS BURTHEN EACH.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. S. NELSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 9 A. M.
And every succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, and from Prince's Dock, Liverpool.

MAGNETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, second cabin, and steerage accommodations unsurpassed. Passage lists number but 150 cabin passengers. Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; second cabin, $60 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Drafts for £1 and upward issued at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. MAGNEY, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANCONA.....Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First cabin.....$70 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40
To Hamburg, also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

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THE EXPLOSION.

Only Four Additional Victims Yesterday.

The Dead Now Number Eighty-Two Altogether.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INQUEST.

Investigation by the Steam-Boat Inspectors.

Diagrams Illustrating the Force of the Explosion.

The excitement in relation to the terrible disaster to the ferry-boat *Westfield* still continues unabated, and not only are the papers eagerly scanned for further details of the catastrophe, but the scene of the explosion is visited by hundreds of people, and the wreck itself is the object of intense interest, not to say curiosity. Yesterday the United States Steam-boat Inspectors commenced an investigation by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the intention to make it thorough, and expose whatever of wrong-doing or carelessness there was in relation to the disaster. The gentlemen conducting the examination are experts, and possess a scientific knowledge which will be most valuable and will lead to the most satisfactory results.

The Coroner has commenced his preparations for the investigation on his part, and proposes to make it as thorough as the importance of the case demands.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS.

There were only two additional deaths from injuries reported at the Coroner's office, yesterday. These were ISAIAH ABBOTT, aged fifty-five years, a veterinary surgeon, who lived at the corner of Union-avenue and Grand-street, Williamsburg; and AUGUST GRAVILLE, a German, whose occupation is not stated, who lived at No. [illegible] Broome-street. PATRICK FINNEGAN, the fireman, died last night at Bellevue Hospital. He resided on Staten Island. His wife was present when he died. In addition to these there was a disfigured body found yesterday at Pier No. 4 East River, floating in the water, which the Police reported appeared to have been in the water a long time, but which was identified as that of BERNARD SMITH, aged thirty years, of No. 72 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn. The finding of the body made it certain that the entire family had perished in the disaster, as the wife and two children had been previously carried home dead from the Morgue. The funeral had been appointed for yesterday of the wife and children, but upon finding the body of the husband, a relative postponed the occasion until to-day, when the whole family will be buried in a common grave. MICHAEL KELLY, another of the victims, died at his residence, at the corner of Dock and Front streets, Brooklyn, about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. The total number of deaths now is eighty-two, and it is expected that this will be further increased by deaths in the hospital and by the finding of additional bodies in the river.

PREPARING FOR THE INQUEST.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday morning began his preparations for investigating the *Westfield* explosion by summoning fifteen citizens, from whom a jury of twelve is to be selected. The following gentlemen were in attendance yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, and were sworn as jurors in the case: L. M. BATES, residence No. 20 West Thirty-ninth-street, importer of silks, Nos. 451 and 453 Broadway; GEO. E. NICHOLS, residence No. 158 West Forty-sixth-street, furrier at No. 477 Broadway; JOHN THOMPSON, residence No. 128 West Twenty-ninth-street, importer of fancy goods, at No. 452 Broadway; WILLIAM THOMPSON, residence corner of Emily and Commerce streets, Brooklyn, clerk, at No. 36 Howard-street; L. H. ALLEN, residence No. 57 West Seventeenth-street, merchant, at No. 640 Broadway; J. H. MALLORY, residence No. 65 Pineapple-street, Brooklyn, merchant, at No. 480 Broadway; CHARLES T. DEBOST, residence No. 486 Lexington-avenue, merchant, at No. 35 Mercer-street.

The following gentlemen have also been summoned, and from among them the remaining five members will be selected: J. L. PETERS, residence Glenwood, N. Y., music publisher, No. 599 Broadway; JOHN FOLEY, residence No. 30 East Seventy-third-street, gold pens, No. 256 Broadway; E. L. SHERMAN, residence No. 112 West Forty-fourth-street, of firm of HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway; C. L. RICHARDS, of No. 8 West Thirty-ninth-street, of Machine Belting Company, No. 37 Park-row; EDWARD L. SHERMAN, of No. 125 East Eighty-third-street, stationer, at No. 26 Chambers-street; CHAS. A. KIRTLAND, residence Clarendon Hotel, ornamental iron-founder, No. 4 Reade-street; JAMES BRYCE, of No. 119 East Eighteenth-street, hardware merchant, No. 29 Chambers-street; HENRY McKEE, of No. 287 West Twenty-fourth-street, foreman of machine-shop, No. 45 Duane-street.

The jury will meet at the Coroner's office at 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday next, and the inquest will be immediately begun in one of the rooms of the Court-house or City Hall, which can be secured, and is of sufficient size to accommodate the numbers who are expected to desire to be present at the investigation. Fifty witnesses have already been summoned by subpenas issued by Coroner KEENAN, and served by Capt. ULMAN, of the First Precinct, but it is expected that many others will be called upon to testify.

THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS.

Yesterday morning the Steam-boat Inspectors of the Second District convened at No. 29 Pine-street, as a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the circumstances attending the explosion of the boiler of the *Westfield*. The presiding officer was Mr. INCREASE S. HILL, the local Inspector at Boston, who had been telegraphed for by Capt. LOW, the Supervising Inspector of the district, to conduct the investigation. Mr. HILL is one of the oldest Inspectors in the service, has a clear head, and thoroughly understands his business, as was apparent from his questions. He was assisted by Mr. BOOLE, Inspector of Hulls in this district, and though Mr. BELKNAP did not take an active part, yet he exercises a general supervision over the investigation. The testimony was as follows:

EVIDENCE OF INSPECTOR MATHEWS.

JOHN K. MATHEWS, inspector of boilers for this district, was sworn. He testified that he thoroughly examined and tested the boiler of the ferry-boat *Westfield* on the 13th of June, and found no flaw or weakness in it. He believed that the boiler was constructed at the same time as the boat, in 1862. At the time of giving his certificate he had not the slightest misgiving that the boiler was not perfectly safe, and he would have been perfectly willing to have traveled on the boat containing it. In testing the boiler he used the gauge belonging to the boat, which he had every reason to believe was perfectly correct. The boiler had a locked safety-valve, loaded to a pressure of twenty-seven pounds. The weight on the regular safety-valve was such that it would not allow a pressure of over twenty-five pounds. The locked safety-valve was of the kind known as the "America" valve. The witness did not have a high opinion of any kind of lock-up valve. The "America" valve could not be raised by the strength of one man unless there was a pressure of steam underneath, and he therefore did not try to lift. It ought to be raised by an upward pressure of twenty-seven pounds to the square inch. The area of the valve was seven square inches. The valve leaked a little, and that satisfied the witness that it would work freely. A hydrostatic pressure of thirty-four pounds to the square inch was applied, as was indicated by the gauge. The boiler was ten feet in diameter. The iron was of fair thickness, the shell being about a quarter of an inch thick. The witness had never known an ordinary working valve to "stick" and not work freely. The valve of the *Westfield's* boiler had an area of thirty-eight inches. It was possible that the engineer might have had more steam on than I allowed him. If so, had removed the weight on the lever of the regular valve beyond twenty-five pounds, the Government valve would not have relieved the boiler. I would not have felt in imminent danger if I had raised the steam to thirty-four pounds. The water-bottom is the first thing that generally gives out, then the furnace and steam chimney. This boiler had legs made last Fall instead of water-bottom. I do not know anything about the staying character of the boiler at that time. It was stayed in the usual manner for boilers of that class. The socket bolt stays were the usual distance from centre to centre. This boiler did not break there; it broke in the cylindrical part of the shell, all the way around circularly. I don't know where the fracture commenced. A boiler of that shape is most likely to break at the bottom; the bottom could not be seen from the inside as well as from the top; you couldn't see the inside, as the flues were in the way; the outside of the bottom showed no leak or tear; we had no more reliable test than the hydrostatic; there were some patches over the seams on the bottom, soft patching; from my experience that is considered by engineers the best way of securing seams when they appear to be weak; I have known a steam-boat owner to do so when they were new, to guard against leak, in that spot most liable to leak; I have put covering over the box flanges of the ash-pit when they were new, to prevent their being eaten away by the salt water with which the ashes were wet; the difference in the temperature between bottom and top, when under the greatest pressure of steam I could not say; the unequal expansion caused by it might have had a bad effect on the bottom of the shell, because that portion is bound together more rigidly than the other; the heated air passing through the flues causes unequal expansion, but I don't think it had anything to do with causing this explosion.

Mr. I. H. BOOLE also examined Mr. MATHEWS—I served thirty-five years as engineer, and an apprenticeship with Mr. ALLAIRE; served seven years in the naval service; had charge of steam-ships between here and Europe nine years; Pacific Mail Steam-ship line six years; on rivers and on the lake also; I have never had an accident to injure anybody during that time; have been an Inspector five years; the boiler was made in 1862.

EVIDENCE OF MR. JACOB H. VANDERBILT.

Mr. JACOB H. VANDERBILT was then called. He testified that he was President of the Staten Island Railroad Company, including the ferry. We have three boats—*Northfield*, *Westfield*, and *Middletown*—run on this line in regular order; one relieves the other; there is no difference in the appointments of each; the *Westfield* was oldest, the *Northfield* next, and the *Middletown* newest; on this one trip the *Northfield* had come out to run the afternoon; the *Westfield* had run all day, and was leaving a little before the time, when the *Northfield* was in sight; this is why she was out of her time; the pilot was in the bow, and the captain in pilot-house on dock-end of the ship; they were just in the act of starting when the accident happened; we could not tell how many people were on her; HENRY ROBINSON has been with me seven years, or since I bought the line; he had two firemen to help him; the engineer's duty is to pull the feed on and off the handle of the cock coming into the engine-room, and is under his control; the fireman's duty is to take care of the fires and report the gauge of water; the engineer has no means of seeing the water-gauge without going down into the fire-room; the boiler was repaired last Fall; it is nine years old, and always used fresh water; between October and December of last year the water bottom was cut off and legs substituted; I do not know whether any other repairs were then made; I considered the boiler the best we had, notwithstanding its age, because we thought its material better, although older, than those of the other two boats; T. F. SECOR built the boiler, at the Allaire Works; the two boilers on board the other boats seemed to me, before the accident, poorer than the *Westfield's*; I cannot say what the cause of the accident was; I think the valves certainly would have blown off if there were more steam than twenty-seven pounds; I was on board of her every day, and always considered her safe; I never knew the engineer to do anything he was not directed to do; he never was complained of for neglect of duty; I prefer him to all the rest of our engineers for his skill.

Cross-examined by Mr. BOOLE—Mr. SIMONSON built the hull, and the Allaire Works put in the engines; the *Westfield* was about to go in to be cleaned; we did not consider that her boiler needed any repairs; the engineer told Capt. BRAISTED that there was nothing to do to the boiler; we never make any scales, as we use only fresh water; if she went into the dock for cleaning she would have come out without the boiler being touched; the engineer, at the time of the accident, was on the usual routine of his duty; I was on the island at the time of the accident; ROBINSON I consider our best engineer; I have been steam-boating forty odd years; ran a boat twenty-five or thirty years ago as Captain; if my house had fallen down over me I shouldn't have been any more surprised than I was at this accident.

Mr. BROWN, counsel for Mr. VANDERBILT, then stated that he appeared simply to look after the rights of his client, and he had instructions to facilitate the investigation in any way that was desired. Capt. BRAISTED, and ROBINSON the engineer, would be here to-morrow, (to-day,) and meanwhile it might be advisable for the Inspectors to visit the wreck. The investigation then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

AN HOUR WITH THE EXPERTS.

After the investigation was concluded for the day, Mr. HILL, the Local Inspector presiding over the examination, Capt. LOW, the Supervising Inspector of the district, and Mr. HOVEY, the Local Inspector at New-London, visited the office of Mr. BELKNAP, the Supervising Inspector-General, at No. 45 Broadway, and there held an informal conversation respecting the accident and its cause.

Mr. HILL said that he thought the test required of boilers under the new law was not sufficient, and he was surprised that in the revision of the law the test was not made more severe. He said that it was in the practice in Boston to fill the boiler with water up to the top of the steam-chimney, and then put the gauge at that point. Of course this would make the pressure on the lower portions of the boiler greater than at other points, but he believed that the lower parts were the points that demanded a more thorough test, for the reason that in the majority of cases these were the portions which first gave way in explosions. Mr. HILL said he could see no reason why the same test should not be applied to low pressure as to high pressure boilers, and that a boiler intended to carry 80 pounds of steam 120 pound hydrostatic pressure should be applied—or in that proportion. Mr. HILL presented a number of interesting illustrations. He said that some time ago he examined one of the boilers of a Sound steamer. On applying the hydrostatic test the boiler broke on the bottom of the round shell, making a fracture ten feet in diameter. On examining the fractured plate he discovered it to be perfectly honey-combed on the inside, though to all external appearances the plate was perfect. Mr. HILL then applied the hydrostatic test to the other boiler of the same boat, placing it upon the wharf for the purpose of a thorough examination, and broke it in the same place, and that, too, within one pound of the pressure that was applied to the other boiler. An inspection of the fractured plates revealed the fact that they, too, were completely honey-combed, though to all external appearance they were perfect. In this case the honey-combing was traceable to galvanic action—the feed pipes being of copper and depositing a sediment at the bottom of the boiler near the fire box, the holes were formed by degrees until the whole of the lower plate became weakened.

Mr. HILL said that the steam-boat *John Romer*, carrying two boilers, came within his jurisdiction some few months ago, and was subjected to inspection. She steamed around from New-York with fifty pounds pressure on her boilers. Mr. HILL required the Captain to submit to inspection, and after the steam was blown off he filled the boiler with water up to the top of the steam-chimney. Pressure was then applied, when at fifty-four pounds the steam-chimney opened vertically, and upon examination it was observed that the plate had been eaten into close by the seam, probably by the action of the steam. The iron at this point was not thicker than the thumb nail, yet this boiler had carried fifty pounds of steam on her trip from New-York. This, said Mr. HILL, shows how a person can be deceived by appearances. Externally this machinery was perfect, and no one was more surprised than he was when he observed the fracture in this steam-chimney. Mr. VANDERBILT, the owner of this Staten Island Ferry, has testified that he considered the boiler of the *Westfield* perfectly safe, and certainly the external appearances are good.

Mr. BELKNAP acquiesced in this observation, and remarked that he had not been able to detect any flaw in the iron; to be sure the wreck was covered to some extent with *débris*, but he had examined the edge of the plate which first started, and he was of the opinion that it was of the full thickness, and contained no flaw, though he would not be willing to give a decided opinion until he had made a thorough examination. Mr. BELKNAP then proceeded to illustrate, by diagram, the manner in which the boiler was torn asunder. He first drew an outline of the boiler as it existed before the explosion, and as is shown in the first figure. He then showed how the middle section was stripped off the entire circumference of the boiler, and thrown with such violence against the side of the boat as so to conform to the inner shape of the hull, one end even overlapping on the deck-beam, and laying over on the deck. The Inspector said it was evident that this sheet was the first to give way, because it had been deposited directly opposite the natural bed of the boiler. The front and rear ends of the boiler were evidently subsequently thrown into their present position by the lateral forces of the explosion. The front of the boiler was projected seven or eight feet and brought up against the engine, demolishing everything in its course, and the rear portion of the shell was torn loose from its braces and flues and thrown into the bows of the boat. As the cylindrical sheet started, it appears to have torn through the rivet-holes on each side, with the exception of one corner where the plate of iron was torn asunder, and, flying upward, demolished the deck, and lapping over, rested on the side of the boat. The longitudinal fracture commences at a point eleven feet six inches from the centre of the manhole plate, and the torn sheet is about thirty-one feet on the side of the boat. The first fracture was on the starboard side of the boiler, as the boat lay in the slip. The most diligent search failed to discover the manhole plate, and it is supposed to be still among the *débris*, or may have been thrown overboard by the force of the explosion. The ends of the plates, as they lay upon the bottom of the boat, seem to match, though owing to the *débris*, this fact could not positively be ascertained. After the longitudinal seam gave way the ends of the boiler were torn asunder, and were canted around, as is shown by the dotted lines in the last figure in our diagram. There is no patch on the boiler at or near the point where the fracture first commenced, and the boiler is single riveted except for one-third the distance around, and on the bottom it is double riveted. There the sheet was torn from the rivet-holes. Gen. BELKNAP was unable to say, from the careful inspection of the torn portions of the boiler, whether there were old fractures in the iron or not, but was under the impression that the iron was good.

Mr. HILL suggested that perhaps the boiler had been strained when it was built. He said that an accident occurred in an iron-mill some years ago, where there were eight cylinder boilers used. One of them was torn in twain through the rivet holes, and though no loss of life resulted from the accident, the workmen were afraid to remain near the other boilers until they had been carefully inspected. Mr. HILL made an examination of the remaining seven boilers and found them all right, and then, on an inspection of the fractured boiler, discovered that the plates had been strained while riveting, owing to imperfect fitting, and that there was a crack through the whole line of rivets.

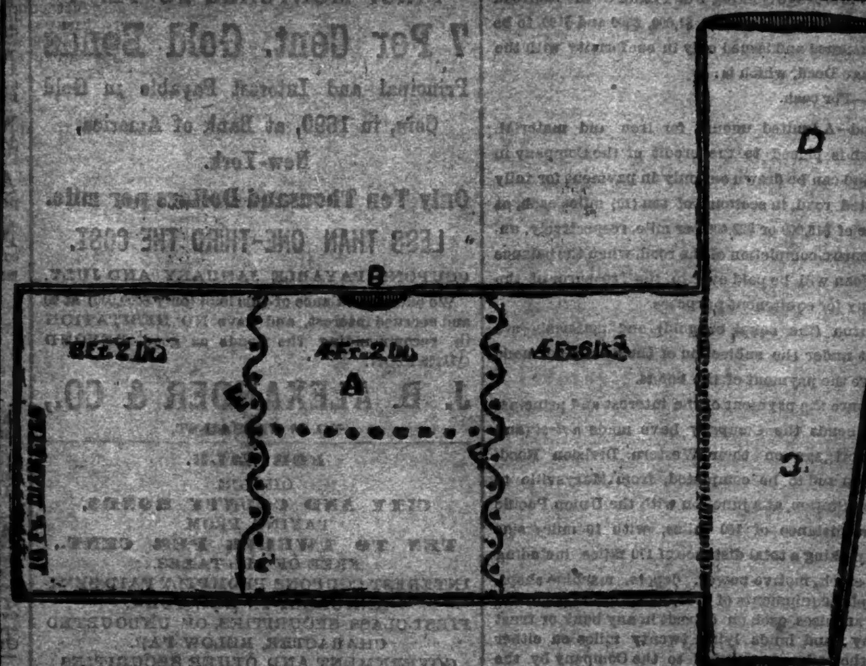
One observation, which was made by one of the experts present yesterday, revealed the probable cause of this disaster. It was shown that the orifice of the Government safety-valve was three inches, making an area of about seven inches. The play of the valve was only about one-eighth of an inch, and this valve, even if opened to the fullest extent, would be insufficient to relieve the pressure upon the boiler. The working-valve of the boat had an area of thirty-eight inches—enough to relieve the pressure, unless the weights holding it down were moved from their position. The theory is that after the boat was inspected, the engineer changed the position of the weights, so that, perhaps, forty pounds to the square inch would be required to open the working-valve, and trusted to the Government valve—which was set at twenty-seven pounds and locked—to relieve any undue pressure of steam on the boiler. It will be remembered that the engineer in his statement, made on Sunday to our reporter, says that the steam-gauge showed twenty-seven pounds of steam, and that the boiler was blowing off at the time. It is quite possible that the gauge may have been out of order, and was not capable of registering the true pressure, and that the blowing off which the engineer professes to have heard may have been the ineffectual attempts of the steam to find egress through the Government safety-valve.

A VISIT TO THE WRECK.

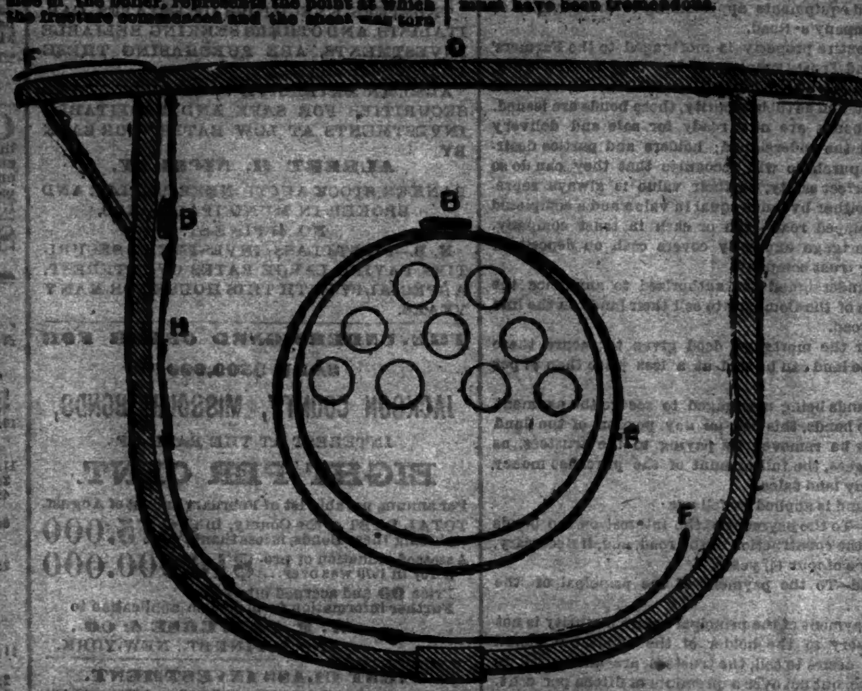
During the afternoon Mr. HILL paid a visit to the wreck of the *Westfield*, for the purpose of obtaining an idea of the location of the boiler, and to learn some facts with which he could not be familiar except by a personal examination. He made a careful survey, but of course will not express an opinion until all the testimony is in. Witnesses will be examined to show the original construction of the boiler, whatever repairs have been put upon it, and the manner in which it has been used. The engineer, HENRY ROBINSON, will be submitted to a searching examination, and possibly some facts may be revealed of which the public are as yet in ignorance.

EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAMS.

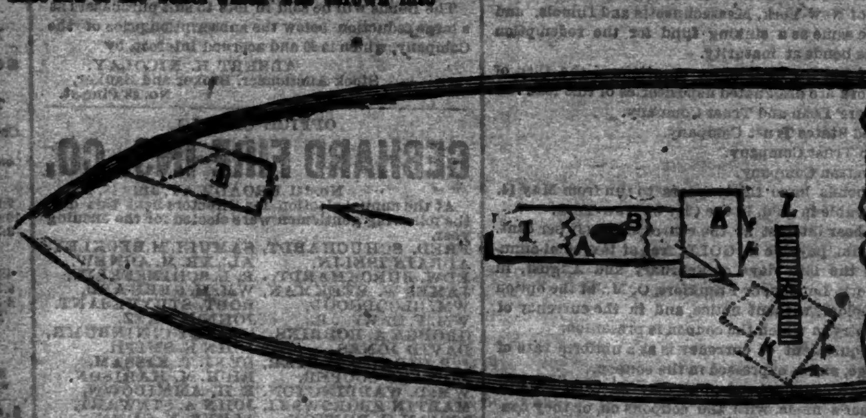
The following diagrams will give the reader a better idea of the extent to which the *Westfield's* boiler was wrecked than any detailed description. The following illustration represents the boiler. D is the steam-chimney, and C the furnace. B is the man-hole, made for the purpose of exploring the interior. A is the plate which was first ruptured. It was torn off at the transverse dotted lines, and this edge and the sides E present jagged fractures as it was ripped by the force of the steam clear around the boiler.



The following sketch shows a cross-section of the boat and boiler after the wreck: B, at the top of the boiler, is the manhole, as in the first illustration; G is the deck of the boat; F, at the side of the boiler, represents the point at which the fracture commenced and the sheet was torn off upward and around, and lodged against the side and bottom of the boat; F to F represents the sheet of iron, and B the manhole. The force necessary to have accomplished this result must have been tremendous.



The following diagram represents a horizontal section of the boat with the boiler in the bow. A is the plate which was torn from the boiler. B is the manhole, and represents the steps leading from the deck to the fire-room. K the furnace end of the boiler which was thrown into the position represented by the dotted lines in the direction drawn by the arrow. I is the rear end of the boiler which was thrown against the [illegible] in the position shown by the dotted lines and in the direction indicated by the arrow.



BURYING THE DEAD.

Funeral of Five of the Victims of the Explosion—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Putnam.

Yesterday afternoon funeral services were held in the Church of the Savior, Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, over the bodies of five victims of the recent disaster, all of whom were not only nearly related, but had been members of one household. Their names were, MARC CHENEVIERE, aged thirty-five years; MARIE ANNA CHENEVIERE, aged five years and nine months; CHARLES ARTHUR CHENEVIERE, aged five years and four months; JEAN RUDOLPH UHLMAN, aged fifty-eight years, and JEANNE UHLMAN, aged seventeen years and ten months. The two men named were the heads of their respective families. About 2 o'clock yesterday the remains were taken from their late residence at No. 246 Clinton-street, to the church named, and where placed in rose-wood coffins under the pulpit. On each of the coffins was a plate bearing the name and age of the occupant, and over this were laid wreaths of immortelles. The attendance at the church was very large. After services by Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, the bodies were removed to Green-Wood, and buried side by side. The following sermon was delivered on the occasion:

It was but a few short months ago that the impressive tidings reached us of the death of the venerable and distinguished Dr. CHENEVIERE, of Geneva; one of the great lights of liberal Protestantism in Europe forty years ago. In his frequent letters to his son, who had come to seek his fortune in America, and here married one of his own countrywomen, he had often expressed it as the earnest wish of his heart that he might live to see the little grandchildren in the new home so far away. Just as the intelligence of the decease of the aged patriarch was received in Brooklyn, one of the three little grandchildren sickened and died, and what was denied by fleshly vision, was thus granted by the spiritual sight. Little did we think then how soon the heart's desire of the aged saint was to be fully realized; how in a few fleeting weeks it would be his to greet at once on those happier shores not only the two remaining little ones, but the long-absent son himself, besides others of the family circle. Entering a boat together for an afternoon visit to friends in the beautiful island in the Bay, they embarked all unconsciously on an invisible ship bound for the isle of the blessed—a more delightful voyage for them indeed than they had dreamed of; but for those who are left behind what sorrow and anguish! Yet it is not mine to dwell upon what is dark and dreadful in the event which has startled the whole community from its accustomed repose, and filled so many homes with distress, but to paint, if I may, the light which fringes the awful cloud, and hear if I can, the sweet voice of God that speaks to us even amid all the painful noises of the hour, and that whispers peace, for even at such a time as this we cling to our faith that God is over all in all, that He is infinitely good, and that His rule is beneficent and beautiful; almighty love! Everything speaks to us of law, law, stern, pitiless, irresistible. We can indeed see how, notwithstanding men and nations are often crushed beneath the operations of such vast forces, the general system of nature is yet beneficent. Still it is no wonder that so many in the past, witnessing this supreme rule of law, so apparently regardless of the individual soul, should be naturalists and fatalists, or should believe that there were in the outward universe two mighty powers, or principles, between which was an eternal antagonism. What the universal heart of man has ever demanded is the assurance, in all these works and ways of nature, in what is dark and violent as well as what is bright and peaceful, that there throbs even then the loving heart of an Infinite Father. Its cry has always been that some one should break through this realm of relentless and eternal order, and say that the power that governs all is not heedless of human souls, but that its care over all is a great deal more watchful than that of a mother over her child. Nay, nature needs an interpreter, and finds its interpreter in Jesus Christ. When God would make known to us His deepest and richest thoughts he communicates them through some being created in His own image and inspired with His own divine life. Especially has He realized himself in and through Him who is the brightness of His glory and the express image of His person. In Christ He comes near to us in unspeakable sympathy and blessing, so that when Jesus tells us that even the hairs of our heads are numbered, and that not a sparrow falls to the ground without the Father knowing it, we feel and know that these are the very accents of Heaven itself, and that in every hour of calamity, not less than in every season of joy, each one of us is in the dear hands of God, who doeth all things well. God is law; but he is also love.

FUNERALS YESTERDAY—FRESH INCIDENTS.

The following funerals of the victims took place yesterday:

PATRICK LANDERS, Roman Catholic Cathedral in Jay-street. Deputy Sheriff JOHN MADDEN, Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Williamsburg. JULIUS RAYNER, All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church; ISAAC F. HAYWOOD, No. 71 Canal-street; Mrs. CASEY, No. 213 Waverley-place; ANNA and MINNIE FRIEDHOFF, No. 429 East Fifth-street.

The friends of the little girl FRIEDHOFF, of No. 151 Thompson-street, removed her from the Centre-street Hospital last evening. The only victim of the disaster there now is PATRICK BUCKLEY, who is in a very low condition.

There are twenty-three sufferers still in Bellevue Hospital, the majority of whom are in a very bad condition, and not likely to recover. The body of ELLIE O'CONNOR, who died on the 31st ultimo, still remains in the Morgue, her friends being unable to bear the expenses of the funeral and interment. The authorities at the Morgue will inter the body in Hart's Island on Saturday next.

BERNARD GILLESPIE, aged fifty-five years, a tailor in the employ of Mr. CHUTE, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, left Sunday morning to visit his daughter, Mrs. MORGAN, residing in West Nineteenth-street, since which time no tidings have been heard of him. Yesterday Mrs. MORGAN visited Staten Island, and found that her father had not been seen since he left. She stated that he left her house shortly after 12 o'clock, to go by the Whitehall Ferry. It is feared that he was on the *Westfield* when she blew up.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The German-American Association will meet this evening at the German Assembly Rooms. The late riot, and the charges of fraud against the City Government will be discussed.

The prosecution of Capt. PICHLER, of the ship *Europa*, fell through, yesterday, on account of the non-appearance of the Government witnesses in the case. The accused was charged with starving his passengers during a voyage from Bremen to this port. He was discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS.

Last Thursday morning a German woman, aged twenty-five years, named LORENTINA PRIEBE, left, or was taken away from her home in the family of Mr. BERNSTEIN, Mount Vernon, and since then nothing has been heard of her. Any information in regard to her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her brother, JOHN PRIEBE, Mount Vernon, Westchester County. The missing woman has only been in the United States six weeks. She is about five feet high, has blonde hair, and fair complexion.

MICHAEL McDONNELL and DANIEL DONOVAN were before Justice COULTER, at Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, charged with squatting on a lot on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. McDONNELL promised to vacate, and was discharged. DONOVAN refused and was very abusive and threatening to the Court. Judge COULTER fined him $10, and committed him in default of $1,000 bail for good behavior.

The Grocers' Board of Trade held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. BEEBE & Co., on Wall-street. The attendance was very small, owing to the fact that large coffee and tea-trade sales took place at the same time. It is thought that the organization of the Board will be completed at the next meeting on the 9th inst.

At the Home of the Friendless, yesterday afternoon, the Executive Committee of the American Female Guardian Society, held a regular meeting. Satisfactory reports were submitted from the eleven outside schools connected with the Home. Seventy children have been admitted to the Home during June and July, and about thirty of these have been discharged.

A fire occurred, last evening, in the premises No. 19 John-street, occupied by IRA GODDARD, manufacturer of watches and jewelry, and THOS. ADAMS & Co., in the same business. Each of these parties suffered a loss of $500. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, dealers in military goods, also suffered severe loss by water.

BENJAMIN J. CAHOON, aged seventy, formerly Pay-master in the United States Navy, and EDWARD L. CORLIES, aged thirty-eight, a discharged inmate of the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, were both found to be of unsound mind, yesterday, by the Commission of Lunacy appointed by Judge CARDOZO.

The German Immigrants' Aid Society met yesterday at No. 13 Broadway, FREDERICK SCHACK presiding. The statistical accounts furnished show that during the past month 8,719 Germans have arrived at this port, an increase of 2,349 over the number arriving during the same month last year.

JOSEPH GOUGH was held for trial by Justice SCOTT, of Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of picking the pocket of WILLIAM LUTZ, while the latter was asleep on the stoop of his residence, No. 109 Division-street. The act was observed by Sergt. SLATER, who arrested the accused.

MARGARET DOLAN, who is seventy years of age, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of assaulting ANN MURPHY, who lives in the same house with her at No. 36 Roosevelt-street, and striking her three blows on the head with a hatchet.

While FRANK McDONOUGH, of No. 147 West Fifty-second-street, was standing in front of his residence last evening, a little girl at a third story window accidentally let a large slab of marble fall, which struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A charge of not keeping proper entries of sales and purchases as a dealer in leaf tobacco having been received against H. D. GANSBERG, of No. 345 Eighth-avenue, the accused was arrested, yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS, for examination.

A man named BARNES is making claims on the generosity of many persons engaged in the coastwise business, on account of services which he pretends to have rendered in securing the removal of the tax on coastwise tonnage. He is known at Washington to be an impostor.

ROSIE STETSON was held for trial by Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, on the complaint of JACQUES MERRAIS alias FRENCHY, of No. 214 Wooster-street, from whom she is alleged to have stolen a watch and money of the value of $225.

JOHN PARKER, of No. 60 Sullivan-street, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of stealing a coat and other articles, valued at $37, from HENRY HEINCKE, No. 24 Desbrosses-street.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club will arrive in this City to-day. They come here to play with the Knickerbocker Club, and the game will take place at three o'clock next Saturday afternoon, at the Capitoline Grounds.

THOMAS RONAN, of No. 246 West Thirtieth-street, fell down a hatchway of a building at the foot of West Forty-seventh-street, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN DELATOUR, who was reported yesterday as having been murdered on a Second-avenue car, is found to have merely received severe bodily injuries, and is now at the Bellevue Hospital.

A number of teams attached to ice-carts at the foot of Forty-third-street, were examined and several galled horses turned out by Mr. BERGH, yesterday.

The East River Butcher Guard, Capt. HERBNER, was yesterday engaged at Hamilton Park in sharp-shooting. There was a large attendance.

The Empire Baker Guard had its annual target practice at Elm Park yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

The crack amateur nine of the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn played a very pleasant game with the Savannah nine, yesterday, defeating them with ease by a score of 32 to 10.

Fire Marshal KEADY, of Brooklyn, reports that there were thirty-two fires there during the month of July, three of which were supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The total damage wrought is estimated at $40,890.

Dr. E. R. CHAPIN, Resident Physician of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, in his annual report, states that the whole number of patients under treatment at present is 957, of whom 203 are females.

The Brooklyn health returns state that there were 223 deaths during the past week—35 men, 40 women, 75 boys and 73 girls.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. P. CRONLEY, the agent of Mr. BERGH's Society for the island, has been engaged inspecting the public and private stables during the past few days. Twenty-five stables were visited, and nearly all of them were found in good and clean condition.

Canal-street, one of the broadest streets in Staten Island, and the regular highway from Stapleton Ferry, has a stream running through the centre, from Gore-street to the park, which completely destroys its utility. Efforts are being made to have the stream arched, so as to allow a clear, open road. The cost will be about $20,000.

The Aquehonga Guards, one of the oldest associations on the island, commanded by Capt. DEIDERICH, have chartered the steamer *Josephine*, for a pleasure trip to-day to Newburg. The band of the Eleventh Regiment and a company of negro minstrels will accompany the excursion.

Several of the citizens of the Island met last evening at DUFFY's Hotel and passed a vote of thanks to Mr. DENIS CARROLL, the collector at the ferry-house at Whitehall-street, for his humane efforts in rescuing the wounded on the occasion of the late explosion.

Yesterday, at a meeting at New-Brighton, the following village officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President of the Board of Trustees, GEORGE M. FISHER; Marshal, PATRICK DONOVAN; Clerk, C. T. McCARTHY; Treasurer, C. M. PINE.

In view of the extra work that has been placed on the regular County Police, the Board of Police Commissioners have decided on appointing twenty special officers, whose duties will be nearly similar to those of the regular force.

The Commissioners of the District of Tottenville are making arrangements for the improvement of the various roads, and the extension of several of the avenues in the vicinity. Mr. GEO. ELLIS is Chairman.

THOMAS JACKSON, aged 18 years, was convicted, yesterday, before Judge KILPATRICK, for feloniously assaulting a young man, named GEORGIE WILLIS, with a table-fork.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, of S. R. SMITH's Infirmary, acknowledges the receipt of $56 during the past week.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday a large force of track-layers commenced work on the new track for the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The double track will extend to Woodside, where it will separate, the south track taking the old route to Flushing, and the north track the route originally surveyed for the Woodside and Flushing Road.

The Jamaica Board of Excise held a meeting in the Town Hall yesterday at 4 P. M. The Attorney-General of the State thinks that town Boards have equal jurisdiction with village Boards.

Late Tuesday evening the barn belonging to JOHN CONNORS, of Flushing, caught fire for the second time within a week. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

A lecture is to be given once a month by some prominent speaker at the Hall of Queens High-school. The last lecture was given by Dr. CHAS. H. MILLER.

The Commissioners of the Long Island Railroad are about issuing a printed report for the benefit of land-owners on the line of the railroad.

CROCHERON's annual Harvest Home festival commenced at 1½ o'clock, yesterday, at the Bayside House, and will be resumed to-day.

CHAS. LAMB, who was arrested for amputating cow's tails in Jamaica, has been placed under bonds to keep the peace.

The "Euchre" Church of Springfield, held their grand annual picnic yesterday at Durland's Grove.

The Long Island Communists held a festival on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. PYNE.

A new lightship was anchored on Eel Grass Shoal, Fisher's Island Sound, last week.

Next Tuesday the Merrick camp-meeting convenes, and will continue for a few days.

The fruit crop on Long Island this season is the most plentiful ever known there.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Central New-Jersey Railroad Company which violated the injunction of Vice Chancellor DODD, by working upon the land of the Newark Ship Canal Company, has withdrawn its laborers and offers the explanation that they did not know they were encroaching upon the land covered by the injunction.

The injunction case of the stockholders, forbidding the completion of the lease to the Pennsylvania Central, was yesterday postponed, on account of the illness of Chancellor ZABRISKIE. The case is again set down for Tuesday next.

The *Hudson County Register*, which has heretofore been published by Mr. B. Y. EVANS, at West Hoboken, is about to be removed to Hoboken, and the first issue in that place will appear on Saturday.

The small-pox is extending through Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex Counties, in the upper part of the State. The disease is proving very fatal, about sixty-six per cent. of the cases resulting in death.

An extra rail is being laid upon the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, beyond Newark, thus making it a broad gauge throughout.

THEODORE BENTON, a boy aged seven years, was drowned in a well at the Washington Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday. He had been sent for water and losing his balance fell in.

The funeral of Capt. LANDMESSER, of the Jersey City Schutzencorps, took place yesterday afternoon from the Methodist Church on South Sixth-street, Jersey City.

THOMAS DONOHUE, a New-York man, was arrested yesterday in Newark, and attempted to stab the Police officer while being taken to the Station-house.

Mr. SNEDEKER, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Sheriff of Middlesex County, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. FARR.

The officers of the Second Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., are to have a clam-bake at Newport, R. I., during the last week in the month.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Second Lieut. Dexter W. Parker, of the Sixth Cavalry, has resigned, and his resignation is accepted. Lieut.-Commander Felix McCurley has been detached from the *Worcester*, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Lieut. Wm. R. Newman, detached from the command of the *Pilgrim*, and ordered to the Receiving-ship *Vermont*; Second Assistant Engineer Allen, from the *Pilgrim*, and ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard; Second Assistant Engineer Knowlton, from the *Terror*.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Bremen	Aug. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Aug. 5	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Aug. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
Batavia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Bienville	Aug. 3	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the steamship *City of Antwerp*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only on Pier No. 45, North River, until 1:45 P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Bremen*, at 12 M.... For Havana, by the *Bienville*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 6½ A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 7 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	3 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	[illegible]
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 2.—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—Mr. F. Gibson, Miss Gibson, James Daghish, Miss C. A. Oliver, A. J. Bullock, Rouse Babcock, Chas. B. Alexander, John M. Courtenay, J. M. Courtney, Miss Virginia Courtenay, Henry Robinson, John Bushell, Capt. Moodie, 2 children and servant, Henry Mayer, A. G. Coffin, R. Adamson, J. M. Hernandez, P. Armandez, Jos. S. Romano, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Eaton, H. F. Atkinson, Miss Bessie Fitzsimmons, Miss Elizabeth S. Atkinson, Rev. Dennis English, Rev. Jas. M. Early, James Cunningham, Prof. Sanford, Rev. Edwin McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vaughan, Miss Vail, Miss McLean, Miss Durant, Miss Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kance, A. Strahan, John Geddes, Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, man-servant and maid-servant, Surgeon I. Woolverton, W. P. Clyde, D. A. Hawkins, C. Beck, Jas. Aitken, E. Fritsch, A. J. Morrison, J. E. Devlin, Capt. W. Stokes Boyd, J. P. Mayon, wife, child and servant, J. N. Low, C. Fellows, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Waite, M. H. Hadden, Chas. D. Gilbert, S. Wilson Heritage, E. Spicer, W. Keene, J. L. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Quincy, A. Shaw, 4 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland and servant, J. D. W. Cutting, John M. Macaulay, M. Traverse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Butterworth, Thos. Garsford, Mrs. John Mathewson, Mrs. Muirran, Miss Caroline Pelts, J. I. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. John Reid, W. Halford, H. G. Meniel, G. S. Ferry.

AUG. 2.—*In steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—J. W. Horner, Miss Ellen Horner, Mrs. Seaberie, John L. King, Jr., Messrs. H. and Banbury Vreeland, Miss J. Currie, Miss K. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Coudert, Jr., and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. Peter A. Jay, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Boardry, Miss Blanche, Edward Boardry, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smith, Henry C. Morton, C. Rudolph, John Chivers, S. T. Husson, Miss Husson, Joseph Armitage, Miss Grace Seller, Miss Susan Woodward, Mrs. Booth, Edward Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. S. Green, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dumantel and child, H. H. Nearo, Mrs. J. McMahon, Miss Gunn.

AUG. 2.—*In steam-ship Caledonia for Liverpool and Glasgow.*—Mrs. L. W. Phelps and daughter, Miss Mary L. Baker and Sarah J. Baker, Mrs. Bower and two children, John McKinney and wife, J. H. Delane and child, Mrs. E. H. Baker, Wilson Boyd Agar, Dr. Laidlaw, Thomas Leon, Alfred Haight, Miss Waddell, Mrs. M. McCormick and Frank McCormick, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. D. Stephens and two children.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 2.—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. Olivier, Michael Daledusyki, Mr. Gavisne, Mr. Chapors, Mr. Garmon, Mrs. Gerret and infant, Mr. Gerovelt, Mr. Hecht, Mr. Bielley, Mr. and Mrs. Seleigheim, Mr. McDowall, Mr. and Mrs. Copello, Mrs. Calderon, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Chapon, Sylvain Salomon, J. Wolf, Mr. Verdier, Mrs. Maurice and infant, Mrs. Haddock, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Grant, Mr. Grelo, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Hemshell, Mr. Stralheim, Mr. Pieds, Pembroke Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. Rivo, 3 children and servants, Charles Mixter, Mrs. Frappier, Mr. and Mrs. Castanier, Mr. Gillien, Lopez Jose, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Laton, Mr. Bloum, Mrs. Nathan Hearlom and 2 infants, Mrs. Pauh, Mr. Claras, Mr. Bertrand, Mr. Wood, E. Busche, Mr. Maxset, Mr. Deliot, David Fenessy, D. John, John Larrie, Mrs. Gronia, Miss Levy, Miss Caha, Mrs. Boudre, Mr. Clement, Mrs. Montoya, Mr. Frierich, Mr. de Nallyay, Mr. Chaplain, Mr. Alexandre, B. Hugo, Mr. Le'ouyer, Mr. Jacha, Mr. Desaubey, Mr. Oche, George David, Adolph Gonard, Mr. Breton, Maurice Goupilliet, Prosper Fayen, Paul Khans, Auguste Khan, Mr. Bellaire, Mrs. Verrier, Mr. Vilam, Emile Franck, Gustave Bouerges, Pierre Fincher, Ernest Fincher, Charles Meau, Samuel Hermann, Daniel Ulrich, Victor Clare, Victor Vals, Pierre Vals, Pierre Bossert, Joseph Bergs, Felix Dagbern, Baptiste Suppe, Victor Durand, Joseph Masson, Eugene Bonbon, Joseph Roberts, Charles Mignery, Nicholas Richez, Jean Mulles, Louis Bettendie, Mrs. Bernham, Mrs. Victoria Hermann, Mrs. Virginie Ulrich, Miss Eugenie Ulrich, Miss Dorothie Huchle, Miss Marie Huchle, Mrs. Bonnettou and infant, Miss Bettande, Mr. Villeneuve, Mr. Sala, Joseph Teguir, Pierre Gogier, Louis Maitre, Mr. and Mrs. Amsler and infant, Mr. Sarotenne, Mr. Moushet, Mrs. Santis, Mr. Von Ophuysen.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Mrs. L. L. Hall, Mrs. F. Munez, 3 children and servant, Mrs. L. Smith, Miss Goddard, Leon Goldsmith, Carlos Albert, Sergio de la Vega, Esteban Samad, Ramon Vergara, Ramon Vergara, Jr., Edward Vergara, Manuel Vergara, Mrs. Emilia Vergara, Wm. Redding, M. F. Lopez, Antonio Manya, L. Lopez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:59 | Sun sets.....7:13 | Moon rises..... [illegible]

HIGH-WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:21 | Gov. Island..10:11 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; William Tibbett, Savory, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; [illegible], Davis, Philadelphia.

Barks Mayflower, [illegible]; Trowbridge, [illegible]; Gazelle, Davidson, Glace Bay, [illegible] Whitney & Co.; Witch, Buckley, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.

Brigs Callas, Beckman, Lisbon, Thompson & Hunter; Johanna, (Ger.,) Peters, Bilboa, C. Tobias & Co.; M. Bowers, Shute, St. Croix, E. J. Westcott; Madonna, (Br.,) Gordon, Kingston, Jamaica, A. H. Salomon & Co.; Kooden, (Br.,) Byperiet, St. John, N. B., P. I. Currie; Sam Welles, (Br.,) Verwell, Malaga, [illegible] Bailey; Selerita, (Norw.,) Pariesen, Yarmouth, [illegible] Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. A. M. Chadwick, Case, [illegible], Brett, Son & Co.; Mary E. Harris, Crowley, [illegible]; M. Montague, Sealy, New-Haven; Annie [illegible] Hutchinson, Demerara, Edwin Rowe & Co.; [illegible] (Br.,) Sandford, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, [illegible] & Co.; Artie Godfrey, Godfrey, Jacksonville, Evans, Ball & Co.; C. M. Nevins, [illegible], Galveston, [illegible] & Burgess.

Sloop Unity, Dayton, New-Haven.

Canal-boat Stewart, Rickey, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana, July 29, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre July 21, and Brest 22d, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina and Brunswick 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. 1st, 4 P. M., Absecom, bearing N. by W., in W. 19 fathoms water, saw the wreck of a schooner, hailing from Orient, L. I., with four bow [illegible] sunken, and apparently anchored; 6½ P. M., off Absecom, passed steam-ship Catharine Whiting, bound to Savannah; 7½, Absecom bearing northwest, fell in with another schr., adrift, with the stern sunken beneath the water; both schrs. and the spars floating in the vicinity had been stripped of the rigging, and the sinking appeared to be the result of collision. The first one mentioned is in a position to endanger navigation. Left at Fernandina, John S. Libby, ldg.; Starlight, ready for sea.

Steam-ship Thames, (Br.,) Orme, Sidney, C. B., July 29, with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to C. H. Irvin & Sons; had thick foggy weather throughout the passage.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg July 19, via Havre 22, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.; experienced strong westerly winds, rainy and foggy weather the entire passage; July 30, lat. 43 31, lon. 42, passed steam-ship Humboldt, (N. G.,) hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Havre, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nautonal, Lawrence, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde.

Steam-ship D mand, (Br.,) Wright, Rio Janeiro July 13, with coffee, &c., and passengers to Busk & Jevons.

Bark Josephine, (of St. John, N. B.,) Doug, Barrow 30 ds., with steel rails to Congreve & Co.—vessel to master. Made a middle passage, and had strong W. N. W. and W. S. W. winds up to lon. 40, from thence moderate weather, with much rain and fog; was 12 ds. W. of the Banks. July 18, lat. 48, lon. 32, spoke brig Belle Walters from Shields for St. John, N. B.

Brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) Hanson, Sidney, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Company, vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had light southerly winds and fog the entire passage.

Brig Margaret, (of New-Orleans,) Wright, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with shingles to H. T. Denton—vessel to master. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig Daisy, (of Bristol,) [illegible], Glasgow, 51 ds., with pig-iron to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Had westerly gales to the Banks; from thence light S. W. winds and fogs; has been 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Sven, (Swed.,) Norup, Newport, R. I., in ballast to master.

Schr. Joy Bell, Jones, Georgetown, S. C., 11 ds., with hard pine to D. R. Smith & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had moderate weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Evelyn, Hagan, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hector, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Flash, Brown, Hackensack, with fish to G. H. Miller.

Schr. Pocassett, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chancellor, Buford, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elijah Glass, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. & D. Crammer, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr. Boston, Phillips, Albany, for Portsmouth.

Schr. T. M. Miller, Miller, Albany, for Bristol.

Schr. Amelia, Freeman, Fort Johnson, for Lynn.

Schr. Mail, Hinds, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eddie Wright, Brown, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Ireland, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Bridgeport, Me.

Schr. E. Williams, Bassett, Portland, Conn.

Schr. William Henry, Pierson, Virginia.

Schr. Benj. T. Biggs, Rose, New-Haven.

Schr. C. P. Hoffman, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Kirk, Barrett, Baltimore.

Schr. E. White, Benson, Virginia.

Schr. Charm, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie Morris, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. Nestor, Dobrat, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Knapp, Roslyn.

Schr. Rayner, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

WIND.—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cuba and Colorado, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; South Carolina, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Arr. steamers Tripoli, from Liverpool, and Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; schr. H. C. Sheppard, for New-Haven.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 2.—Passed out bark Pembroke, for Demerara; brig Georgia, for St. Jago; brig Judy, from Norfolk, for Bahia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 2.—Arr. steam-ship Magnolia and schr. Isabella, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 2.—Arr. schrs. Baltic, from Port Johnson, for Portsmouth; A. J. Russell and Equal, from New-York, for Portsmouth; Commerce, from do., for Saco; Blackstone and Maria L. Davis, from do., for Boston; Eliza J. Staples, from do., for Portland; Cerro Gordo, from Elizabethport, for Nantucket; Blackbird, from Providence for St. John; Franconia, from Hoboken, for Newburyport; L. A. Danenhower, [illegible] and Vrale, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Justina and William Rice, from Rockland, for New-York; Leon Ease, from St. George, for do.; [illegible] Ball, from Vinalhaven, for do.; Angola, from Franklin, for do.; Lizzie Brewster, from Jonesboro, for do.; Golden Ball, from Calais, for Providence; Duke of Newcastle, from St. John, for do.; Florence Mayo, from Rockland, for do.; [illegible] Phelps, from Bangor, for Hartford.

Passed by—Schr. F. J. Cummings, [illegible], for Newburyport.

Sld. schrs. Annie J. Russell, Commerce, Blackstone, Eliza J. Staples, Cerro Gordo, M. L. Davis, Blackbird, Baltic, Equal.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Arr. P. M. steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, from New-York, for Vera Cruz.

Spoken.

July 30, off Montauk, brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) steering W.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Frankfort, Capt. Barre, from New-York July 21, touched at Southampton to-day en route to Bremen. The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Brooks, from New-York July 22, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

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